The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 106. SECOND EDITION. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1897. 4:00 O'CLOCK A. M. $6.00 a Year.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

DIGNITY OF THE SENATE

Case of Chapman the Sugar Trust Witness Under Consideration.

MORGAN RESOLUTION HELD OVER

IMPORTANT INFORMATION EXPECTED FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

Inkling Received of the Latest Communication From Consul General Lee—Members of Committee Call on the President.

Washington, May 12.—After some routine business, Senator Allen introduced a resolution in reference to Chapman and other sugar trust witnesses. It recites the law which the witnesses had violated, the history of Chapman's citation before the Senate committee, his trial and conviction, and his application for pardon. The resolution was that Chapman appear before the bar of the Senate and purge himself of contempt by answering the questions as a condition precedent to pardon.

Senator Gallinger thought as the resolution was very long it ought to be printed. He did not care to be subjected to the annoyance of this matter this session. The Senators had already stated they had no connection with the charges in the newspapers. He did not quite catch the drift of the resolution. Mr. Allen repeated it, but Senator Gallinger still objected to immediate consideration.

Senator Hoar asked if Mr. Allen would be willing to have the resolution committed to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Allen objected to its taking such a course. Senator Hoar said that it was not proper for the Senate to express its opinion as to the conditions upon which the President should exercise the pardoning power. It would be embarrassing to the President. He hoped that the Senate would send the Allen resolution to the proper committee and have Chapman moved here again. He believed that Chapman ought to be punished, but in an orderly way. He agreed with the Senator from Nebraska that the dignity and authority of the Senate ought to be maintained. He thought that Mr. Chapman ought to be punished whether the President pardoned him or not.

Mr. Allen said that Chapman took the chances of war in declining to answer the questions. Unfortunately the advice given to him was wasted. He believed he acted conscientiously, but that counts for nothing now. "It is a matter of notoriety that he has applied for pardon. The President has the power to pardon him."

Mr. Hoar—Does the gentleman mean to say that the President has the power to pardon one for a contempt of the Senate?

Mr. Allen—I think he has. Yet the President should be advised that Chapman should come here and answer. There is no indelicacy in the suggestion. To do right is never indelicate. Let us do our duty and the President do his.

Mr. Hoar took issue with the theory that Chapman was punished by the law would be free of punishment by the Senate. On the contrary he would still be liable to the Senate for the contempt. He thought the resolution of Senator Allen yielded the latter objective.

Mr. Allen said that he was misunderstood; that no other construction could be placed on it.

Mr. Gallinger after this debate said that he had emphasized his statement that the Allen resolution should go over to be printed. The resolution would take its course and will probably be taken up again tomorrow.

On motion of executive session followed, after which the Senate adjourned.

The debate on the Morgan resolution recognizing belligerent rights to the insurgents was unexpectedly resumed this morning until tomorrow after the routine morning business. This was done at the request of Senator Morgan who stated that the committee on foreign relations hoped to be able to lay before the Senate some documents of facts bearing upon the subject. If light could be thrown upon the situation, this postponement was a proper thing, and Mr. Morgan asked that the Senate agree to it. The request was granted.

The incident in the committee leading up to this were interesting. Although the Morgan resolution was, strictly speaking, before the committee, it occupied much of its time in discussion. Mr. Morgan was told that information in possession of the administration, and urged to let his resolution be held in abeyance until the President was communicated with. The character of the news recently received by the administration from General Lee was sufficient for Mr. Morgan to agree to the program suggested and it was agreed that this afternoon a sub-committee representing the committee on foreign relations, should visit the White House for the purpose of discussing the whole situation with President McKinley.

It was exactly five minutes before 1 o'clock when a carriage drew up in front of the Senate wing of the building, and Chairman Davis of the committee, accompanied by Senators Morgan and Foraker, entered and directed the coachman to drive at once to the White House. The action taken in the Senate tomorrow will depend upon the result of this conference. If it is shown to Mr. Morgan that the administration is possessed of information warranting it to await the arrival of the additional report of Judge Calhoun, in order to lay before the American people an official brief of the case, together with a favorable report on his resolution, or one possibly stronger, the Senator will doubtless agree to the reference of the resolution in response to the request of the administration. It was hinted, however, at the capitol as the committee was about to start, that the represenations made in the committee room relative to this correspondence were so strong that the President might be induced to permit the Senate to at once pass the Morgan resolution.

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY.

Several Democratic Officials Will be Retired.

Washington, May 12.—A number of changes are imminent in the Treasury Department, which will include the registership and a number of accounting officers, such as auditors and their deputies. Out of the six auditorships and their six deputies but two appointments have been made by this administration. These are the auditors for the State and Interior departments. One of the next appointments of this character to be made is that of auditor for the Treasury Department, an office now filled by Mr. Baldwin, of Maryland. It was reported that Mr. Baldwin was to be dismissed on account of irregularities in his administration, but this is denied by Secretary Gage, who says that Mr. Baldwin has resigned and that his resignation will be accepted when his successor is appointed.

Mr. Gage added that if there were any scandals in Mr. Baldwin's office they must have occurred during the last administration, as nothing of the kind had been brought to his attention.

There are several important bureau places in the Treasury Department filled by Democrats, notably that of Assistant Secretary Wike, Comptroller of the Treasury Bowler, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Forman and Treasurer Morgan. In none of these, with the exception of the assistant secretaryship, is any change looked for in the near future.

CIVIL SERVICE AMENDMENTS.

Senator Quay Proposes Two Amendments to Deficiency Bill.

Washington, May 12.—Senator Quay offered in the Senate this afternoon two amendments to be proposed to the deficiency appropriation bill, which affect the Civil Service law. One amendment provides that deputy collectors of internal revenue, storekeepers and gaugers in the internal revenue service, and examining surgeons shall, hereafter be excluded from the classified executive civil service, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with or without examination, as he may determine. The other amendment provides that special Indian agents shall hereafter be excluded from the classified civil service and shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The amendments were referred to the committee on civil service, which is now engaged in conducting an investigation of this subject.

Tariff Debate Will Begin Tuesday.

Washington, May 12—Senator Aldrich returned to Washington today, and said that nothing had occurred to change his determination to call up the tariff bill May 18th, the date which had been set by him when he reported the bill. Speaking of the claim of the Democrats that they had not had sufficient time to examine the comparative statement, he said that it had been furnished them in time, he thought, to answer every purpose.

King George an Able Statesman.

London, May 12.—In an interview today, Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., who is generally accepted as an authority on foreign affairs, said that he had great confidence in King George, of Greece, who was one of the ablest statesmen living. Greece's interests would be better cared for in his hands than in the hands of his ministers. Moreover, the king was on good personal terms with the Sultan.

Mrs. Parnell in Need.

London, May 12.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. John Redmond, M. P., and a number of other prominent Irishmen have signed an appeal for a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who is in necessitous circumstances. Mrs. Parnell arrived in Ireland last year from New York.

Austria's Eastern Policy.

Buda-Pest, May 12.—An interpellation was submitted in the lower house of the Diet today regarding the recent visit of Emperor Francis Joseph to St. Petersburg. In reply to the question, Baron Banffy, Prime Minister, declared that Russia's policy in the east was identical with that of Austria.

Opposition to Hanna Weakening.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 12.—The opposition to the re-election of Senator Hanna is dwindling away, and it is the opinion of astute politicians in this section of the State that he will be endorsed at the State convention without serious opposition.

Schooner on the Rocks.

Greenport, N. Y., May 12.—The two-masted schooner, Winne Lawry, of Boston, ran on the rocks on Plum Island this morning in a dense fog, and vessel and cargo may prove a total loss.

Nomination for Congress.

Watersville, Maine, May 12.—Ex-Governor E. C. Burleigh was nominated for Congress by the Third district Republican convention today to succeed the late Seth L. Milliken.

Calhoun Arrives in Havana.

Havana, May 12.—Special Envoy, William J. Calhoun, who was appointed by President McKinley to investigate the death of Dr. Ruiz, arrived here this morning safe and well.

Gold Withdrawn for Shipment.

New York, May 12.—Marring, Magoun & Co. took $550,000 in gold today from the sub-treasury for shipment tomorrow.

WOMAN WITH RAW HIDE

Vigorously Resents Unwarranted Liberty of Speech.

A FIGHT IN AN ALEXANDRIA STREET

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN AND HER HUSBAND WADES IN.

Pistol in the Scrimmage, but it Missed Fire—The Entire Party Taken in by the Police—Affair Made a Decided Sensation.

Alexandria, Va., May 12.—There was excitement here today caused by Mrs. L. G. Kirby, wife of the city electrician, publicly cowhiding Danel M. Steers, manager of the Home Telephone Company. The story in connection with the affair, as told by the parties mixed up in it, is interesting. Some days ago, according to Mr. Kirby, he heard that Mr. Steers had been talking in an improper manner about Mrs. Kirby, and he called Steers to account for it when they met yesterday. Steers, it is alleged, reiterated to Kirby what he had said. Kirby was so incensed that he at once tried to attack Steers, but was prevented from doing so by friends. Kirby at once consulted his attorney in regard to the matter and was advised that the only legal remedy was a civil suit. This, Kirby, it is said, decided upon, but when he told his wife what Steers had charged, she was so indignant that she said she would fix Steers herself, and she at once started to look for him, arming herself with a cowhide. She was unable to find him last night. This morning as she and her husband were coming up King street together she spied Steers coming down, and she made for him with her cowhide uplifted. As soon as she was near enough she commenced to ply blows thick and fast over Steers' head and face, only desisting when Steers, it is alleged, struck her in the face with his fist, knocking her to the ground. At this juncture Mr. Kirby went for Steers; but he had hardly done so before the latter drew a 38-calibre revolver and snapped it at Kirby. The pistol was grabbed from Steers by a bystander and the two went at it with nature's weapons. During this time Mrs. Kirby had regained her feet and was trying to reach Steers with her cowhide again. By this time, Officer Knight and Deputy Sergeant B. B. Smith had arrived and all hands were placed under arrest and taken to police headquarters.

At headquarters, Steers, who did not seem in the least affected by the occurrence, said: "Wasn't that a beauty I landed in his eye? You could hear it crack."

"What was it, Mr. Steers, that you are charged with havind said about Mrs. Kirby?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, well, I don't want to say, but I can prove anything I say."

FIREMEN WILL RESIGN.

Wilmington City Hall is Guarded Every Night.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., May 12.—Nearly all the fire companies have met and will disband May 20th unless the board of aldermen increase the appropriation for the fire department.

Extra men still stand around the city hall at night, and none can pass in without giving the countersign after dark. A good authority says that guns and ammunition have been placed in the city hall to repel the wicked Harriss board, who might steal in while the bridegroom sleepeth. Such a plan is not on the program of the Harriss board, which is holding a secret session tonight. Demand will be made shortly by the Harris board for the city government.

WILL THEY SHUT DOWN.

Cotton Mill Operators Will Consider the Question.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., May 12.—There will be a meeting of cotton mill operators here Saturday to consider the question of a general shut down in view of overproduction and the prevalence of low prices. Upwards of fifty mills in North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia will be represented. Some manufacturers are in favor of shutting down for a time, while others think it would be better to reduce wages and run on short time. Both propositions will be considered.

Penalty for Seeing the Circus.

Special to The Tribune.

Siler City, N. C., May 12.—Several boys have been expelled from Thompson School at this place for going to Greensboro to see the circus contrary to orders.

POSTAL CONGRESS.

British Delegates Now Threaten to Kick Out of the Traces.

Washington, May 12.—The sub-committee of the first commission of the Universal Postal Congress met yesterday and considered changes in the phraseology of the general convention which this committee hopes within a few days to present to the congress. As soon as this commission is ready to report the congress will be convened at the call of its president.

The news leaked through yesterday that at the last session of that committee when the matter of a reduction of ocean rates was under discusssion, the delegates of Great Britain demanded that the present rates should be allowed to stand, else Great Britain would withdraw from the union. This threat produced a sensation among the delegates, for the withdrawal of Great Britain from the union would, it is claimed, by those who know, practically wreck it. A number of small nations would be subject to any charges steamship companies might put upon them for transporting their mails.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the manner in which the Governments of the Western continent have been ignored, in the make-up of the first commission. The majority reports of this committee will provoke a fierce fight in the congress, with the chances against the adoption of these reports. The foreign delegates will be taken down the Potomac tomorrow to a shad bake at Marshall Hall. A stop of one hour will be made at Mount Vernon.

CHEATHAM'S NOMINATION APPROVED.

Col. Skinner Seriously Ill—Arrivals—Postmasters.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 12.—The District committee today unanimously recommended Cheatham's confirmation. Final action, without opposition, will be had at tomorrow's executive session.

Representative Skinner is seriously ill at his residence here.

Major H. L. Grant and Col. Marshall Mott are here.

Fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day: G. W. Allen, Manly, Moore county, vice W. D. Morris removed; A. J. Wheaton, Mesic, Pamlico county, vice W. J. Mayo resigned.

THE REBELS WILL WIN.

Lee Says There is no Ground for Weyler's Stories of Pacification.

Washington, May 12.—"The rebels will win" is what General Lee reports to the State Department. He says that General Weyler has no grounds for stating that the island has been pacified, that as a matter of fact the insurrection was never so strong as it is at present; that the Cuban forces have increased in number since his arrival, and that the Spaniards will be driven from the island. The Spaniards are discontented because of their failure to get their pay; more than ever before are the Cubans pursuing the guerilla tactics of harassing the Spanish army. President McKinley is reluctant to make known the report, but the startling facts are leaking out.

Chapman Will Go to Jail.

New York, May 12.—Broker Chapman, the witness in the Senate Sugar Trust scandal investigation, today received word from his counsel in Washington, requesting him to appear Monday next before the district court of that city to enter upon his thirty days' sentente of imprisonment, growing out of his refusal to answer questions of the Senatorial investigation of the sugar scandal in connection with the Wilson tariff bill. Mr. Chapman will leave New York Sunday evening prepared for a month's stay at the national capital.

Excitement Over an Indian's Story.

New Orleans, La., May 12.—There is great excitement at Preston, Miss., over a letter received from an Indian in the territory concerning some treasure hidden near Preston in a mound where a cave has been found. This Indian's statement is that there is a wagon load of gold and silver in the cave. There are many men at work day and night with shovels, while the woods are full of men with guns, pistols and other implements to stand off a rush.

Desperate Efforts for Bryan.

New York, May 12.—The Loyal Democratic League is sending out blank forms of enrollment to men who are known to the officers of the organization to be in sympathy with Bryan, free silver and the Chicago platform. The organization of the league in this city seems to be making a desperate effort to keep alive the silver agitation in this part of the country in the interest of W. J. Bryan, who wants another nomination for President.

Death From Ice Cream Poisoning.

Newark, N. J., May 12.—Dora Scheib, 20 years old, died at her home last night from the effect of ptomaine poisoning, resulting from the eating of ice cream by the young woman at her dinner last Friday. Her father, Philip Scheib, who ate some of the cream, is in a critical condition, and her brother, Willie, has recovered from serious illness due to the same cause.

Fatal End of a Race.

Catlettsburg, Ky., May 12.—At Murphysville, Bluff Forman started to run a race with Ed. Drexel, who rode a horse today. The distance was 200 yards and the purse $20. Forman ran about eighty yards and fell, breaking his neck. The rider of the horse in reining up the animal, was thrown to the ground and mortally injured.

Struck for an Increase.

Patterson, N. J., May 12.—Eight hundred men and women, being the entire force of employes, struck tonight at the silk mill of Ashley & Bailey. They demanded an increase of 10 per cent, and quit work when refused.

HONDURAS REVOLUTION

Bottom Drops Out of the Uprising Against the Government.

FAILURE CHARGED TO TREACHERY

PUERTO CORTEZ TAKEN BY AID OF A WAR VESSEL FROM NICARAGUA.

When the City Was Bombarded the Defenders Found that Their Krupp Gun Had Been Tampered With—Gen. Drummond Captured.

New Orleans, La., May 12.—The collapse of the Honduras revolution, noted last night in these dispatches, was due, passengers on the steamer Clearwater from Honduras explained, to the treachery and weakness of some of the revolutionists. General Drummond, the leader of Puerto Cortez rebels, made a gallant fight and carried Puerto Cortez by storm and held the port from April 15th until last Saturday. An army of 500 government troops sent against him met a speedy defeat. The government then retired and called for aid from Nicaragua, which came in the shape of a vessel of war armed with two guns and a force under command of General Rayes. The vessel, the Lucy B., reached Puerto Cortez last Thursday and gave notice, under a flag of truce, for the women and children to leave, as it intended to bombard the city. On Friday, during an engagement when the revolutionists intended to use a Krupp gun, they found that some traitor had removed a part of the breech, and it was useless, and when it was attempted to use an old cannon, captured from the Honduras troops, there was a premature discharge and General Drummond was slightly injured.

The reports coming in from the interior that their friends had deserted them, caused the revolutionists in Puerto Cortez to lay down their arms and seek safety by going to Guatemala, so that when the Honduras troops arrived during the evening and joined the Nicaragua in an assault upon Puerto Cortez, they found no one to resist them. General Drummond was made prisoner and taken on board the Nicaraguan vessel, just as the Clearwater left Puerto Cortez Saturday. It is learned that no harsh measures will probably be dealt out to him beyond banishment from the country. It is learned that the general-in-chief of the revolutionists, General Antonio Lopez, on account of desertions, found his party too small to proceed to the coast. The officers of the Clearwater state that they found the Honduras government in charge at Puerto Cortez and the port had been reopened for business, the Clearwater having obtained her customs papers. No war ships, either American or English, have arrived at Puerto Cortez.

HIS SERMON CROSSED THE RIVER.

The Parson Couldn't Get Across, But He Hurled Language at the Congregation.

Perry, Okla., May 12—On last Sunday, as the Methodist preacher drove near the schoolhouse at Green Valley, where services are held, he found that a small creek had risen so high that he could not get across. A part of the congregation had assembled on the other shore. The clergyman accordingly preached his sermon to them across the stream.

The account of this sermon has recalled to many citizens a wedding which occurred in the northern part of Beaver county some years ago, when the bride and groom stood upon one side of a swollen stream and were united by a clergyman standing on the other side and shouting the ceremony at the top of his voice. The fee of "six bits" was thrown across tied up in a handkerchief with a stone.

BOY PIRATE OF LOUISVILLE.

He Stole a Steam Yacht and Came Near Running It Over a Fall.

Louisville, Ky., May 12.—James Barto, 18 years old, who says he is from Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock this morning went aboard the steam yacht Anna, belonging to Superintendent Barbour of the city hospital, and attempted to sail it down the river. The crew of life savers at the head of the falls saw the yacht was going into danger and they pursued and captured the vessal just below the bridge.

Barto carried three revolvers and a knife. He told a story about being robbed and put on the boat and turned adrift. He was arrested and held for trial.

Schoolboy Kills Himself.

Worcester, Mass., May 12.—Charles S. Ashby, 19 years old, a pupil in the High school at North Brookfield and a son of Selectman Fred M. Ashby, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head.

His body was found beside the railroad track. He went to school today as usual. No reason for the suicide is known.

Goldsboro Brevities.

Special to The Tribune.

Goldsboro, N. C., May 12.—Maj. H. L. Grant has gone to Washington where he will remain a few days.

At the meeting of the local board of colored State normal school yesterday, Dr. J. D. Spicer was elected chairman, and Mr. J. Frank Dobson secretary and treasurer.

BROWNS LOST TWICE.

Delahanty Saved Both Games for the Quakers.

St. Louis, May 12.—The Browns lost both games today by one run and the winning run in each game was made on a hit by Delahanty. In the first contest, with the score a tie, Delanhanty hit to centre. Dowd tried to catch the ball on a fly, but it was too low and went through him, and the batter made the circuit. In the second game Delahanty's single scored the winning run in the final inning. One of the games played today was yesterday's postponed contest. Score:

	R	H	E
St. Louis .....00200000 0—2	11	3	
Philadelphia .....02000100 *—3	5	2	

Batteries: McFarland and Hart; Clements and Cassey.

Second game:

	R	H	E
St. Louis .....20000000 2—4	8	0	
Philadelphia .....00000102 2—5	14	4	

Batteries: Murphy and Esper; Boyle and Wheeler.

(One out when winning run was made.)

Senators Fall Before the Champions.

Washington, May 12.—Today was get-away day at National Park, and Baltimore left the field with the trophies of victory. But in marching off they barely missed recapture by the Senators, who, after retreating for eight innings, suddenly turned on the enemy and gave them a skirmish that brought into play all of the artillery and foot soldiery and made it the mottest mix-up seen at the park this season. To use a somewhat familiar expression, it was a heart-breaking finish, and just a little bit of luck would have pushed the Senators across the line as winners. Score:

	R	H	E
Washington .....00000010 3—4	12	1	
Baltimore .....10200002 0—5	10	1	

Batteries: McGuire, Maul and Swain; Robinson, Hoffer and Pond.

Caicago Wins Easily.

Chicago, May 12—Callahan's excellent work put life into the whole Chicago team today. In the second inning the nervy pitcher retired three of the visitors with he bases full. Score:

	R	H	E
Chicago .....20230010 *—8	11	0	
Cincinnati .....00001000 0—1	7	4	

Batteries: Anson and Callahan; Schriver and Ehret.

Boston Wins Again.

Pittsburg, May 12.—Boston made it two straight today by hitting Tannehill at the right time. Pittsburg's two errors also helped them. Score:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg .....00000010 0—1	4	2	
Boston .....00100002 0—3	6	1	

Batteries: Tannehill and Sugden; Bergen and Klobedanz.

Brooklyn Won by Generalship.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 12.—Remarkable generalship on the part of Kennedy won the game for Brooklyn today. For questioning one of Umpire O'Day's decisions Captain Griffin was fined $25 and put out of the game. The decision was robbery at best. Score:

	R	H	E
Cleveland .....00011100 0—3	10	2	
Brooklyn .....10030100 0—5	10	2	

Batteries: Zimmer and Wilson; Grim and Kennedy.

Game Postponed.

Louisville, Ky., May 12.—Game postponed on account of rain.

BREAK IN THE LEVEE.

Hope of Closing the Crevasse Almost Abandoned.

New Orleans, La., May 12.—Another break, the fifth, occurred in the Baton Rouge levee today, proving its thoroughly bad condition. These breaks have prevented the work of closing the crevasses.

President Spellman, of the Ponchartrain levee board, who has charge of the work, tonight about abandons all hope of closing it. There is now every probability that the crevasse will prove a very destructive one to the sugar district on the east bank of the Mississippi from Baton Rouge down to New Orleans. With the exception of the Baton Rouge break, the river situation has greatly improved in the last twenty-four hours, particularly at New Orleans.

In view of the heavy expense to which the levee board has been subjected this year, it was decided to levy an additonal levee tax on all farms, truck-growers, etc. This has not been done before in four years.

Suicide to Avoid Disgrace.

Kansas City, Mo., May 12—Major Henry McNamara, a veteran of the Fenian army that invaded Canada in 1870, and whose later prominet in the Invincibles, the Clan-Na-Gael and kindred Irish societies, killed himself last night, rather than suffer the disgrace of being sued for a $20 debt. An acquaintance, who had loaned him the money, threatened arrest if it were not paid. McNamara had been unable to secure work, and could not meet the demand. Major Mc Namara was fifty-six years old, and formerly came West from Boston, where he now has a brother in the employ of the Custom-house. He was a member of the G. A. R., having served with distinction through the union army. He was a newspaper writer, and had done more or less work on dailies in the Southwest for years. He leaves a wife.

Death of a Noted Checker Player

Saratoga, N. Y., May 12.—Isaac Clute died here today. He was a noted checker player and at one time was rated as the champion of the United States in the game.

Captain's Resignation Requested.

Frankfort, Ky., May 12.—A petition of twenty-five members of the McCreary Guards was presented to Capt. Noel Gaines at his company's drill tonight, asking his resignation on account of the indictment with Hunter, Wilson and Franks. He reduced Sergeants Choate and Thomson, who presented the petition, to the ranks and refused to resign. Hunter was indicted on Gaines' testimony.

Earthquake in Mexico.

Guadalajara, Mex., May 12.—Earthquake shocks have been felt in the mountain district in the State of Jalisco. At San Gabriel some damage was done. The shocks were distinctly felt here.

MORE MONEY THAN MEN

THE GENERAL FORECASTS THE COST OF THE NEXT GREAT WAR.

Likely to Be a Short One—Europe Is an Armed Camp, Prepared at a Moment's Notice to Take the Field.

Nelson A. Miles, general of the United States army, is one of the few military leaders of these times who can take a dispassionate view of the European situation today.

Russia has a war strength of 13,000,000 men.

Germany's possible strength is 4,142,000. Austria-Hungary could muster 2,581,000 men.

The British government can claim a strength of 662,000 fighting men.

France can call out 3,430,000 trained soldiers in an emergency.

The Italian army in case of war would include 3,144,000 men.

In case the trouble between Greece and Turkey should continue all these millions of possible combatants might be drawn up in battle array. Their generals will be put to the severest tests commanders have ever been obliged to undergo, since never before were there such vast armies in existence and ready for almost instant mobilization. And although the little army of 25,000 men of which Gen. Miles is commander can by no conceivable chance be drawn into the vortex of war, he has been watching the changing situation day by day with the keenest interest. The other day he sat at his desk and discussed the latest developments at length.

"Do you believe the nations of Europe, if they come into conflict, will make that conflict brief?" the general was asked.

"Undoubtedly. The next great war will be short and sharp. There will never again be a prolonged conflict like that which Napoleon I. waged on the nations of Europe. In the first place, the armies are all ready to fight. No time would be needed for preparation. In the Franco-Prussian war, you may remember, Germany began to move troops as soon as the German minister withdrew from Paris. At the beginning of our civil war we lacked not only troops, but also the material of war. We had to send abroad for guns and ammunition and for clothing. The armies of Europe are well supplied. They are prepared to go into conflict on short notice. In the second place, Europe has now the railroad and the telegraph, which were not known in Napoleon's time. Troops had to move on foot and munitions to be carried in wagons a hundred years ago. Dispatches then were sent by messengers. Now the telegraph carries dispatches as quick as thought, and troops and supplies are transported by railroad in a fraction of the time once required and without fatigue.

"All the methods of war have changed in a hundred years. We fought the war of the revolution with flint-lock muskets; the war of 1812 with flint-locks; the Mexican war with flint-lock and percussion muskets, and the war of the rebellion with muzzle-loaders. Now muzzle-loaders have practically disappeared."

General Miles was asked if he believed the next great conflict would be very bloody.

"It has been generally surmised," he said, "that the invention of the new engines of war would make war impossible because of the enormous sacrifice of life. Take the machine guns—the Gatling and the Maxim guns, for example—it will fire from 400 to 700 shots a minute. If you had 400 men in front of a Maxim gun and the gun could be aimed right, you would wipe out that force in one minute—or even a force of 700 men. It would seem that the carnage in modern warfare must be fearful, but the contrary is true. As improvements in weapons have been made, losses on the field of battle have decreased. There never have been such losses as there were before the invention of long range fighting implements. When the armies of Hannibal or Caesar went into conflict with swords and spears, the weaker of the contending forces was annihilated. Then came warfare with bows and arrows; armies fought at longer range, and the slaughter was less. With the invention of missiles at greater range men fought at still greater distance, and the fatalities decreased. In the Japanese-Chinese war modern weapons were used by the Chinese, and the Japanese lost only about 600 men killed—not enough to fill a large theater. The next great conflict will involve a loss of money rather than men. One of the big modern guns throws a ton of iron at every shot, and powder and projectile cost $1,500."

"Will the next great war be fought chiefly on land or sea?"

"The alliances made between the nations which are a party to the war will determine that. And no one can tell what they will be. The French and English are hereditary enemies, yet they seem on the most friendly terms today. So are the Germans and the French at times, in spite of their past differences; and so, again, are the French or Germans and the Russians. But in general I would say that there is less likelihood of a successful attack by sea than by land. You know that in the Crimean war they kept the French and the English off by sea, and they had to make a land attack. Modern coast defenses are almost invincible. They consist of three forces: First, the big guns; second, mortar batteries; third, torpedoes. The modern gun is mounted on a disappearing carriage which brings the guns and the men who are handling it under protection when it is not in the act of being discharged. The mortar may be behind a ledge or even a hill. The men who are not working it may never see the enemy. And yet they can be so directed, by telephone or telegraph, that the great projectile can be made to alight in a certain square, if this projectile comes down on a ship, it will go right through the decks, the machinery and the hull. Torpedoes operated by electricity are an almost perfect protection for a harbor.

"Most of the countries of Europe are well prepared with coast defenses. China was not. She had good defenses at Port Arthur, but most of her ports were unprotected. Japan first concentrated her navy on one part of the Chinese navy and destroyed it. Then she blockaded the ports of China and said, 'Come down.' And China, her commerce destroyed and her source of supplies cut off, came down. She had to pay Japan $200,000,000 and give up part of her territory to have the blockade removed. It was humiliating, but she was helpless. The same thing happened during our civil war. The greatest blow struck by the north was the blockading of the southern ports. The south was cut off completely from all munitions except those of her productions. The southern people could not even get enough quinine for their hospitals. And not only were supplies kept out, but cotton was kept in, so that they could not get money with which to buy what they needed. If the ports of the south had not been blockaded, the map of our country would be different today."

Returning to the next European war, Gen. Miles reiterated his belief that it would be short.

"The Franco-Prussian war," he said, "lasted only forty-eight days. The next conflict will be won by skill—by generalship. Modern fortifications have kept pace with modern weapons. Attacks on fortified places will be made by approaching them under cover of the night and intrenching. Field artillery is reckoned five times as effective as sea artillery, because of its firmer foundation. Ordinary field artillery can be supplemented by great guns brought up by steam power along temporary railroad tracks under the protection of darkness. A hole in the ground will furnish safe protection for the piece if it is mounted in a disappearing carriage, and it can be used as effectively as the great artillery within the fortifications. Approaches will be made by night or under the protection of timber, and intrenchments will be thrown up by the advancing forces until they make an assault. There will be a great many night assaults. There were some notable night assaults in our civil war, and the night assault was one of Skobeleff's favorite methods of attack."

"The dynamite gun, the balloon, and all other modern military inventions—what part will they play in the conflict?"

"They have in Europe a kind of powder very much like dynamite which they fire from a gun. The composition is a secret. The dynamite gun as we know it has not been a perfect success. One which our Fortifications Board tested exploded, and the one sent to Cuba met the same fate. The field telegraph and the signal machinery will play an important part. As to the balloon, its use in war is not new. Its practicability was tested during the siege of Paris. Experimens have been made to show at what elevation it is safe, and with what shot it can be reached most effectively, but it has not demonstrated great value for the purpose of warfare. That latest instrument of locomotion, the bicycle, is yet to have its first practical test. But all these are matters of minor importance. The great engines of conflict will be the small-bore magazine rifle, the machine gun, the eight-inch, thirteen-inch, and the sixteen-inch guns, with their huge projectiles and their disappearing carriages, the mortars, and the torpedoes. These, the skill to handle them, and the money to pay for munitions of war will determine the next great conflict.

"Whenever the United States is involved in war it will be found necessary to educate a new set of commanding officers.

"By education," he continued, "I mean the training that come only with experience. There are to-day in the United States men who fought in more hard engagements than any of the generals of Napoleon I. But these are men who went through the kindergarten and the academy and the normal school of experience after the war began. One reason for the protraction of our great civil war was that the armies of both the North and the South were raw material or undisciplined and inexperienced forces commanded by men who, as a rule, were without experience. Bragg, Robert E. Lee, Sidney Johnston, Joe Johnston, and Stonewall Jackson on one side, and Grant, Sherman, and their associates on the other, were men who had never seen a great battle or commanded a division. For the first three years the armies and their commanders were learning the art of war. Even the details of camp life were new to the soldiers. They had to learn how to cook, how to bivouac, how to march, how to drill, and how to fight. If we had had the preparation for fighting which most of the European nations now have, the civil war would have been finished much more quickly. Now we have a great many men of wide experience among us. But they are growing older. In a few years they will all have passed away.

"Muzzle-loading muskets were used chiefly on both sides in the civil war, although breech-loaders were in use before 1860. Our army should have been equipped with breech-loaders in the last war. Armies are slow to adopt anything new, and it was not until the war was nearly ended that the breech-loader was used to any extent. Before that time our soldiers bit the cartridge and drove the bullet down on the powder with a ramrod. Now our army is equipped with a modern magazine rifle, carrying a bullet now about as large around as a pencil, and with the aid of smokeless powder sending that bullet three miles effectively. The rifles are sighted for a mile. They will carry that distance to an individual mark. But operating against a mass of men, they can be sent three miles with sufficient force to kill, if they strike a man in a vital spot. We have field artillery with a range of from three to six miles, while our guns of thirty-three years ago were not effective at much more than 1,000 yards. Our heavy artillery is proportionately more effective. It has been calculated that the eight-inch gun throws a projectile with an initial force which would raise a warship one foot into the air. The force of the shot from the mouth of the thirteen-inch gun would raise a battleship twenty feet into the air. We are now having made at the Watervliet arsenal, for use in coast defence war, a sixteen-inch gun. It has not yet been decided where it will be mounted. Italy has even larger guns on her ships—seventeen-inch guns."

It was suggested that the faculty armies have of making haste slowly in adopting new ideas was justified, if the criticisms of the small bore rifle were well founded. Last summer several French authorities attacked the new rifle. They said that the purpose of a rifle ball was to stop the soldier shot. In the Chitral expedition, it was reported, men who were struck with bullets from the new rifle went on fighting, unconscious of the wound. The same report came from Abyssinia, where the Italians, suffered so serious a defeat. Finally, in the Jameson raid, the small bore rifle was said to have done little execution. A man shot through the liver on the Chitral expedition, it was said, got well in a week. A man shot in the ankle, knee, loins, and head, showing six bullet wounds, was able to walk to the ambulance, and was well in a few days. Menelek's men kept on fighting after they had been shot through."

Gen. Miles thought these criticisms were not well founded. "Possibly some of those big, burly blacks," he said, "were not stopped promptly by the bullets—perhaps because some of them were pushed on by those behind. But I am satisfied that if you hit a man in the heart he will stop pretty quickly. And, for my part, I would rather have a chance at five men with small bullets than at one man with a large one."

The Emperor Quotes Scripture.

London, May 11.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Daily News says that Emperor William attended the consecration of two new churches in Berlin the other day and presented to each of them a Bible autographically inscribed with the last six words of John xv., 5: "For without Me, ye can do nothing," and that part of the twenty-third verse of the seventh chapter of Jeremiah, reading: "Obey My voice, and I will be you God and ye shall be My people."

STATE FARMS.

Some Facts About Their Condition and Management.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Northampton Co., N. C.,
State Farm, May 10, 1897.

Being of the opinion that your readers would like to know something concerning the State farms in this section, I will endeavor to give them an idea of them. Well, on this farm there is about twelve hundred acres in cotton, sixteen hundred acres in corn, one hundred and fifty in oats, fifteen in wheat, and they are about through planting. They are a little backward, the gardens are decidedly so on account of the recent dry and cold weather. We have had little rain but not enough to wet the ground two inches. This farm is located in Northampton county, and is under the supervision of Capt. C. J. Rhem, who is a clever gentleman and a most excellent manager. Mr. Arthur Spruill is the clever and efficient steward in charge. On this farm they have about two hundred convicts, about equally divided between white and colored. Dr. H. B. Furgerson has been retained by Capt. J. R. Smith, which shows excellent judgment upon his part and it is a deserved compliment to the doctor. He has had charge of the Caledonia farm for nearly five years. He is now in charge of this camp only. There are physicians on the other farms whose names the writer cannot recall. To these gentlemen the Doctor has kindly tendered his assistance. The death rate under his skilful management is not over two per cent. The prisoners are in good health, the teams in fairly good order, and with favorable seasons there is no reason why the present crops should not equal, if not exceed, those of former years. There is no deficiency in the management so far as your correspondent can see.

Well, I will now come to the Weldon farm, situated in Halifax county, four miles from Weldon, which is under the supervision of Capt. W. J. Bradshaw, who has had considerable experience in the management of prisoners. On this farm there is 1,300 acres in corn, 500 in cotton, 100 in oats and 40 in wheat. They are about through planting, except the river lands, which will be planted on or about June 1st. There are about forty employes in all. As to the conditon of things at the Caledonia farm I can say nothing. I presume they are getting along well. It is under good management. These lands have been thoroughly drained during the spring and will doubtless be easy to cultivate. They are using about the usual amount of guano. There is but little sickness among prisoners now; none of a serious nature. Capt. Smith is giving employment to those in sympathy with the administration as rapidly as expediency will permit. Gov. Russell, Capt. Smith and the board of directors will be held by the people responsible for any mismanagement there may be in this department of the government, and no one praised if it should be a financial success. Consequently they will have to move slowly and discreetly. Those to whom he has given employment went to him highly endorsed by prominent citizens of the community in which they resided, and they are apparently sober, steady men. The general public cannot properly appreciate his position. We must give him time to reflect. I believe it is his purpose to do right towards all. We have found him very pleasant and agreeable to al with whom he comes in contact.

NORTHAMPTON.

Harmony's Effect on the Heart.

Revue Scientifique.

M. Binet and J. Courtier give an account, translated for the London Lancet, of experiments made by themselves and others on human beings and animals of the effects of music on the heart and respiration. M. Patrizi, an Italian physiologist, had a patient with a wound in the skull which laid bare the brain. He was thus enabled to observe the actual effect of music on the cerebral circulation. Music occasioned an increase in the size of the brain itself. The effect on the cerebral circulation was variable, the vessels being sometimes constricted and sometimes dilated. At other times no effect was produced. MM. Binet and Courtier experimented on a musician. Isolated notes, chords in unison and discords were first tried. Both major chords struck in a lively manner and discords quickened the respiration, the latter more especially. Minor chords tended to retard respiration. When melodies were tried it was found that all, whether grave or gay, produced quickened respiration and increased action of the heart. The lively tunes produced the greater acceleration.

The subject also sometimes unconsciously endeavored to synchronize his respirations with those of the singer. In rallantando and diminuendo passages the respiration was retarded. Where the sound was wholly uncomplicated by emotional ideas, as in single notes or chords, the heart's action was accelerated, but not in so marked a degree as when a melody either grave or gay was played. During operatic pieces or those well known to the subject the acceleration attained its maximum. The subject had a strongly marked capillary pulse. The influence of music on capillary circulation was tested by a plethsymograph attached to theright hand. The capillary tracing usually was occasioned by the sound ofsingle notes chords or dischords. In sad melodies, especially minor ones, there was almost no diminution, while in lively airs the diminution was marked.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2:43	6:05	..Havelock	8:46	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:00
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

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Norfolk & Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. **103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. *48	No. **102
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
2 20	8 40	..Lv. Norfolk Ar..	6 05	10 30
2 40	9 00	...Pinners Point...	5 40	10 15
3 03	9 24	..... Drivers	5 15	9 44
3 21	9 45	..... Suffolk	5 02	9 25
4 05	10 17	..... Gates	4 33	8 44
4 28	10 35	..... Tunis	4 15	8 23
4 46	10 56	..... Ahoskey	3 58	8 04
5 00	11 13	..... Aulander	3 44	7 48
5 40	11 50	..... Hobgood	3 08	7 08
6 01	12 12	.Ar. Tarboro. Lv.	2 50	6 45
		Ar. Lv.		
6 35	12 42	...Rocky Mount...	1 25	6 15
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinner's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for al points south and No. 78 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches. and Florence Railroad

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 12	... ...	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson	2 05	11 16	6 29	2 12
Leave Selma	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 15	1 10	.....	.....
Ar. Florence	6 55	3 15	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.		
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 04	3 10
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 47	4 16
Ar. Wilmington	.....	.....	9 40	5 45
			a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.	No. 48, Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Lv. Florence	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington	.....	.....	7 15	9 00
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 55	10 40
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	10 10	11 56
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m., and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:20 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, General Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

MIXED POLITICS IN THE SENATE.

Never Before Have the Political Lines Been Thus Crossed.

Washington, May 12.—With two vacancies in the Senate, from Oregon and Florida, and the title to two seats in dispute, one from Delaware and one from Utah, the present United States Senate is a much mixed body, and the most surprising thing about it, perhaps, is the fact that so many Democratic States are represented by Republicans and so many Republican States are represented by Democrats. The confusion which has resulted from this has delayed, as much, perhaps, as any other reason, the organization of the Fifty-fifth Senate, and is now an obstacle to its active work in legislation.

The Senate is presided over by a New Jersey Republican, the first New Jersey Vice-President in the history of the United States, and a Republican from a State which has been almost uniformly Democratic candidate foundation of the Republican party. Since 1852 two Democratic candidates for President only have lost it, Tilden and Bryan neither of them Democrats. North Carolina, long regarded as a "Bourbon Democratic State," is represented by one Populist and one Republican, but no Democrat. The new Senator from Kentucky, immediately Democratic until this last year, is a Republican, and so is the other Senator from Maryland, which has been stanchly Democratic for many years. But the third of these border States, equally pronounced in its tendency toward the Republicans and in its denial of allegiance to the Democracy of the Chicago variety, Delaware, has as its new Senator a Democrat, and Kansas, in which the Republican party made its earliest battle against the extension of slavery, is represented by a former General in the Confederate army, a native of Virginia, and a Populist voting with the Democratic members.

Further north there is found a Democratic Senator from Wisconsin, which has been for years, and with one break only, in a national election, a strong Republican State, while the newest of the Senators from Utah, Rawlings of Salt Lake City, is a Democrat, the representative of a territory in which Democrats have not heretofore been numerous. West Virginia a Democratic State, has its senior Senator, senior in duration of service, a Republican, while Nebraska, which, when organized as a State, in 1867, was considered one of the strongest Republican States in the country and likely to so continue for many years, has a Populist representative, and an Ohio-born Populist at that! The State of Nevada, organized as a sure Republican Commonwealth, has two Populist representatives, and the six States of New England, with collectively twelve Senators, have twelve Republican representatives—not one Democrat. On the other hand, North Dakota, in which at the last previous State election the Democrats polled only 8,000, to 10,000 for the Populists and 23,000 for the Republicans, the Democrats have one Senator, and in South Dakota the Senator with the longest term to serve is James H. Kyle, who has broken all previous political records as an "unplaced statesman." A native of Ohio, educated in Illinois, a theological student in Pennsylvania, a pastor of a church in Salt Lake City, he was elected as a United States Senator in 1890 by a combination of Democrats and Populists, though he distinctively disavows being either a Democrat or a Populist, and hence, at his own instance, a separate party designation was bestowed upon him; he became the first and only "Indocrat" in Washington. His term having since expired, he was re-elected this year by a combination of Republicans and Silver Republicans and is now, therefore, no longer an Indocrat nor a Populist, Republican, Democrat, Popocrat, or even a plain and simple "Independent." He represents no special issue, local or national; he is committed to no policy, State or Federal; he belongs to no particular political group, and yet he is a member of a Senate in which one vote would turn the power from the majority to the minority party, or vice versa, with the Vice-President's casting vote on the same side. New York, Indiana, and Wisconsin, as before mentioned, are the only three Northern States, east of the Mississippi river line, which now have Democratic Senators.

In all this territory, stretching from the Mississippi headwaters to the Atlantic seaboard, north of the Ohio River, there is not a Populist Senator, and in the Gulf States of the South, and in the Southwestern States there is not a Republican Senator. The representation of the Pacific coast States, too, is much more varied than it has been heretofore. California, the chief of these States, has one Democratic and one Republican Senator. Washington has one Republican and one Populist Senator. Oregon has one Senator and one Senatorial vacancy. Montana and Colorado have one silver Republican and one Republican silver each, and Wyoming, which Bryan carried against McKinley in November, has two Republican Senators, just as Delaware, which McKinley carried against Bryan in November, has two Democratic Senators. The mixed conditions which are to be found in the present Senate are almost without parallel in American politics, and it is a somewhat peculiar fact that the present Senate has a much larger proportion of native-born members than any previous Senate, and, consequently, fewer naturalized Senators. The terms of thirty Senators expire in 1899, fifteen of them Democrats.

NEGROES BESIEGE WHITE MEN.

A Battle Round a Store in a Little Georgia Town—One Dead; Six Wounded.

Naylor, Ga., May 12.—For four hours this afternoon G. A. Demory of Dellmar, Ga., was locked in his store surrounded by fifty angry negroes, who fired incessant volleys at the building. It was not until a posse of citizens from this place, accompanied by the sheriff, had ridden over the intervening three miles to the rescue of Demory that the negroes dispersed. In the store with Mr. Demory were William Horrell, James Bond, and a young man named Williamson. The last two men are said to have been severely wounded. Three negroes are said to have been shot.

The fight started over the killing of a negro, William Simmons. He became angry at Mr. Demery this morning and went to his store several times. He was ordered away twice, but on his third appearance refused to go and threatened Demory with a weight. Demory thereupon fired at him, killing him instantly. The negroes from the Turpentine district gathered as soon as they heard of this, and Demory was forced to lock himself up to save his life. Several desperate attempts were made to burn the store. Some 500 shots were exchanged during the siege. The wounded white men will be taken to Waycross tomorrow. The sheriff is afraid to undertake the journey tonight.

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD HERO.

He Stood by His Hoisting Engine Till the Last Man in the Mine Was Saved.

Houghton, Mich., May 12.—A 16-year-old lad of Calumet saved the lives of two fellow workmen last week. On Thursday afternoon an alarm of fire was given from the twenty-third level of No. 2 shaft, Tamarack mine. All who were warned speedily left except John Thomas, a lad of 16 years, who remained at his post because there were human lives depending on him.

Young Thomas was in charge of a pony hoisting engine operated by compressed air on the twenty-third level, half a mile below the surface. The little hoist was used in raising rock. There were two miners working in the mines at this level, and without the hoisting engine they could not escape. The boy's brave act was one of more than usual courage, because the flames were barely a dozen feet from his post of duty, and the fire itself was no ordinary one. Six boxes of dynamite were standing in the crescent near the hoist, and a spark from some careless miner's candle had dropped into an open box. With the heat blistering his hands and face, young Thomas called to the men in the winze to climb into the bucket, as there was a fire in the drift, and, facing death, he brought the men to the floor of the level, not a moment too soon, as his clothing had begun to smoke from the heat when the two miners stepped from the bucket, and all ran for the shaft, escaping safely.

BISMARCK SPEAKS.

Monday Was the 50th Anniversary of His Entrance Into Parliament.

Berlin, May 12.—The Hamburg friends of Prince Bismarck and a number of his friends and admirers from other places held a torchlight procession in his honor at Friedrichsruhe Monday night, the anniversary of the peace of Frankfort. Three thousand persons took part in the procession. The weather was not propitious, there being a heavy rain.

The prince, who seemed to be enjoying good health, witnessed the procession standing on a balcony.

Later an address was presented to him, in reply to which he said he had most agreeable recollections of those connected with the conclusion of peace in 1871. He added that this Monday was the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into parliamentary life. Since then he had experienced much love and hatred. The advantage of growing old was that one became callous to hatred, insult, and calumny, while the capacity for love and good will grew greater.

HONDURAS' REVOLUTION.

The Lucy B. of Nicaragua's Navy Preparing to Bombard Puerto Cortez.

New Orleans, La., May 12.—Dispatches from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, are to the effect that the Nicaraguan expedition sent against the revolutionists under Gen. Raines had just arrived there in the Lucy B. carrying two cannon, and was preparing to bombard the town. The American residents of Puerto Cortez were very anxious over the situation there, and were looking impatiently for the arrival of an American man-of-war.

The revolutionists were determined to make a stand at Puerto Cortez and had concentrated their forces there, and an engagement between the Lucy B. of the Nicaraguan navy and the land forces of the revolutionists was expected momentarily. The revolutionists had destroyed the railroad bridge from the interior to Puerto Cortez, so as to prevent an attack from the government forces or those of Salvador marching from the interior.

VIRGINIA NEGROES TO ORGANIZE.

They Will Confer in Convention as to Means of Elevating Their Race.

Richmond, Va., May 12.—The most influential colored leaders are organizing to solidify the negro vote in Virginia. The interest is widespread, and several hundred delegates are expected to attend the conference. The Hall of True Reformers has been offered for the sessions. W. W. Brown, the president of the organization, will make the opening address. A circular letter has been sent to nearly every influential negro in the State asking him to be present. It is given out by those who are heading the movement that this organization is not for office nor for fighting the white Republican leaders, but is designed in strict accord with the National Protective Association recently organized in Washington by ex-Congressman Murray of South Carolina to aid the negroes materially, educationally and politically.

BOYCE CALLS TO ARMS.

25,000 Men Should Be Ready to Defend the Rights of Labor.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 12.—President Boyce of the Federation of Western Miners, in his annual address today urged all members to arm at once with the latest improved rifles, so that two years hence 25,000 armed men may stand ready to defend the rights of labor.

He also urged a boycott of the "Hired $13-a-month murderers, known as the National Guards," together with all those who employ them or give them aid and comfort.

The address was inflammatory, but meets the approval of Eugene Debs, who, when the press committee talked of suppressing this portion of the address, said: "No; stand by your guns!"

There is considerable sentiment among the members against the adoption of the rifle recommendation and it may be killed, although many favor it.

EMBEZZLED $25,000.

The Bookkeeper of a Columbus National Bank a Fugitive.

Columbus, Ohio, May 12.—C. H. Damsel, general bookkeeper at the National Bank of Columbus, is found to be short $25,000 in his account with the bank. He has fled. The bank has been authorized by the comptroller of the currency to consolidate with the Fourth National bank of this city, and it was in the checking of the business of the bank preparatory to this that the shortage was discovered. For years Damsel has been crediting foreign banks with amounts considerably less than the correct sums. Damsel has spent the money on wine and sports.

Ending of the War Brings Relief.

Athens, May 11.—There is a feeling of intense relief here at the ending of the war. Prime Minister Ralli, in an interview today, said that the government had consented to confide the interests of Greece to the Powers because it was confident that they would refuse to leave an inch of Grecian territory in the hands of the Sultan. Nevertheless, the opinion seems to prevail in ministerial circles that Turkey will not consent readily to obey the Powers.

National Gold Reserves.

The equanimity with which the public has witnessed the recent exports of gold from this country to Europe, in spite of the ancient superstition that the outflow of the metal under any conditions is a calamity which ought to be prevented at all hazard, demonstrates the prevalence of a correct sentiment in regard to the subject which is highly gratifying. Five centuries ago the carrying away of the precious metals was prohibited by every country in Europe. Travellers leaving England were searched, and the gold and the silver found upon them were confiscated. The great Dutch scholar, Erasmus, after a visit to England, was thus deprived of the few gold pieces with which an English friend had provided him to defray the expenses of his homeward journey. In succeeding years this extreme rigor was relaxed, but the spirit of it survived, and the export of the precious metals was long obstructed in every possible manner. Not until the time of Adam Smith did any legislator or economist venture to dispute the proposition that a country's wealth and well being depended upon preserving its stock of coin from depletion, and, though "The Wealth of Nations" did much to dissipate the error, it still survives in multitudes of minds. At this day the loss of gold by the United States Treasury is, by many, viewed with alarm, and it is but a few years ago that Congress, at the instance of a Director of the Mint, passed an act raising the premium at which the Assay Office should sell gold bars, for the avowed purpose of making the export of gold more costly, and thereby retaining the metal as long as possible in the country. The result was that coins were taken instead of bars, and the Government was obliged, at considerable expense, to replace them with new ones made out of its bars in order to provide itself with the money it needed.

Nevertheless, it is to be said that this superstition in regard to the magical virtue of a nation's gold supply, like many other popular superstitions, originally had a rational basis. The ill luck that is supposed to attend the breaking of a looking glass long served to protect from injury a costly article of household furniture; the belief that sugar is injurious to children's teeth was a cunning invention to lessen the consumption of an expensive luxury, and the abhorrence of the number 13 keeps alive the memory of the betrayal of the Saviour by the thirteenth of the guests at the Last Supper. So, as a rich country possesses much and a poor one little, gold and silver, it was concluded that to prevent a country from becoming poor it was necessary only for it to prevent those metals from being exported from it. The reasoning was as fallacious as that which would keep a house warm by warming the mercury in its thermometers, but people did not see it.

The Bank of England, for example, fixes its rate of discount according to the amount of gold which it holds. If the amount is large the rate is low, and if it is small the rate is high. When, after a long prevalence of a low rate, the bank begins to lose gold, it puts the rate up, and when, again, it gains gold it puts it down. In popular language, the bank is said to make these changes in order to protect its stock of gold, and so it does! but that is not its final purpose. That purpose is to maintain the bank's own solvency, and thus insure the safety of its depositors. Experience has demonstrated that a certain proportion of specie to liabilities must be preserved by every bank in order that it may be ready to meet the demands of its creditors, and hence every well-managed bank, such as the Bank of England is, diminishes its loans when its stock of gold diminishes and increases them when that stock increases. This decrease and increase are effected by increasing and decreasing the rate of discount, because fewer loans are made at a high rate of interest than are made at a low one. Since, too, a higher rate increases the cost of carrying stocks with borrowed money, few speculators are willing to buy them, and, therefore, the stock market usually falls when the Bank of England rate is raised. Sometimes, also when a panic is threatened, the bank borrows gold, as it did from Paris in 1890, in order to protect its reserve, in preference to putting up its discount rate, and thus producing a violent contraction of its loans with all the financial distress which such a contraction would occasion.

London financiers, therefore, look upon the gold reserve in the Bank of England as upon a sort of financial barometer, interpreting its fall as presaging foul weather and its rise as doing the reverse. But, like the mercury barometer, this indicator must be observed with a due regard to other conditions than those which directly affect it. Thus, from March 18, 1896, to Sept. 9, 1896, the bank's gold reserve fell from £49,110,944 to £42,721,027 before it compelled an advance in the rate of discount, while from March 24 of this year to April 21 the reserve fell from £40,045,735 to £36,292,048, and yet the rate was actually reduced. What were the particular reasons for these anomalies it is not necessary here to discuss, but that they existed, the facts prove.

Of the general usefulness of this financial barometer, however, no London financier has the slightest doubt, but, oddly enough, here in New York, there are many who object to the massing in the United States Treasury of the nation's gold reserve upon the very ground that its rise and fall betray the country's financial condition, and thus, when a fall occurs, create alarm. Their policy would be to scatter the metal among our thousands of banks, and thus to conceal from the people its true amount. At present, they say, whenever the Treasury loses gold everybody knows it, and is frightened accordingly, whereas if the metal were in the keeping of the banks, no such consequence would follow. This would be true only when the banks suppressed the statements of their condition which they now make from week to week; otherwise the decrease of the gold in the banks would be as alarming as that of gold in the Treasury is under the present conditions.

That publicity as to the state of a country's gold reserve is useful and not injurious, is demonstrated by the experience and by the practice of the leading nations of Europe. The whole gold reserve of the banks of England is kept, and has been kept for years, in the Bank of England, that of France in the Bank of France, that of Germany in the Imperial Bank of Germany, that of Austria in the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and that of Russia in the Imperial Treasury and in the Bank of Russia. It is sometimes said that these cases differ from that of the United States in that the great national banks have the power of protecting their gold reserves by raising their rate of discount as the Bank of England does, whereas our Treasury has not, but this argument overlooks the fact that even the Bank of England cannot accomplish the desired result without the co-operation of all the other banks in England, and that the other national banks of Europe require similar assistance. The discounts of the Bank of England amount usually to about £30,000,000 while those of the other joint-stock banks of the United Kingdom, which keep their reserves in the Bank of England and to which most of its gold, therefore, really belongs, amount to £420,000,000. Consequently, unless these other banks follow the lead of the Bank of England and raise their rate of discount when she does, they would be drawn upon by their depositors and in turn would draw upon the Bank of England. In the same way the United States Treasury, even if it did a discount business, could not, merely by restricting its own discounts, keep its gold if the banks of the country, which, by holding the Government notes virtually own the Government gold, did not also restrict their accommodations to borrowers and thus restrict the demand upon them for notes redeemable in gold.

The financial situation in this country has, by a fortunate accident, become assimilated to that which exists in Great Britain. We have no national bank, and public opinion will not permit one to be established, but, by legislation intended for another purpose, the Treasury has become the storehouse of the national gold reserve, with the power of issuing against that reserve, like the Bank of England, circulating notes. All that is needed now to perfect the system is to prevent this gold reserve from being used for any purpose except the redemption of the Government notes, and then we shall have in the Treasury, a bank of issue doing business under the same safeguards as surrounded the issue department of the Bank of England. As it is, the reserve is fully protected, except when there is a deficiency of revenue, as there has been for the last three years, but that evil will soon be permanently remedied, and, for the last two months, the revenues have exceeded the expenditures, so that for every dollar of gold drawn out of the Treasury by the redemption of notes a dollar has been paid in and kept in. The result is, that while a month ago the legal tender and Treasury amounted to $52,000,000 they now amount to $60,000,000, and a continuance of this gain will ultimately deplete the lawful money reserves of the banks enough to cause a rise in the rates of interest, and thus to put a stop to the outflow of gold by making its use here more profitable than it is abroad.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Secretary Wilson Anxious to Obtain Practical Results.

Louisville, Ky., May 1—A special from Washington to the Commercial says: A map of the United States, with a broad red stripe running across it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will soon ornament the walls of the Secretary of Agriculture.

This map, and particularly this stripe will interest especially two great classes of citizens of the United States, the farmers and capitalists.

"Having distributed sugar beet seeds to about twenty thousand farmers," said Secretary Wilson, "I want to take up the practical end of this subject now and show to the capitalists, as well as the farmers, where they can afford to make such experiments and enter upon such business investments as are likely to be a success financially and otherwise."

"You still have faith, then, in the beet sugar enterprise from a practical standpoint?"

"Undoubtedly; and it is evident that the people of the United States have faith in it. We have supplied, in the last four weeks, twenty thousand farmers of the country with sugar beet seeds for experiments during the coming season. They are scattered through practically every State north of the extreme southern line of States. The people as far South as the Carolinas, Tennessee and Texas believe that they can grow sugar beets successfully. And we are quite willing to give them full opportunity to make that test everywhere. If they succeed in extending the beet sugar territory down to the very line of the cane sugar area, there ought to be no difficulty in producing in the United States all of the hundred million dollars' worth of sugar for which we are now going abroad annually."

"The practical business end of this experiment," continued Secretary Wilson, as he glanced at the map of the United States hanging upon the wall of his office, "is the next thing to be taken up. We have supplied people in all parts of the country with sugar beet seeds, and they can now go on with their experiments in growing them. Meantime we shall begin our more technical but equally important investigations to determine what part of the country is most likely to be a successful field for operations, both in the actual growth of the beets and the production of the highest grades in sugar. This is a subject which the capitalists of the country especially want to know about. It takes money to establish a beet sugar factory. It is not practicable for the farmer who raises a few acres of beets to turn them into sugar upon his own farm. The factory must have such expensive machinery, and be operated upon such a large scale as to absorb the production of several farms if it is to be a financial success. So the capitalists who are waiting to put their money into beet sugar factories are entitled to all the information which we can give them as to the section or sections of country where beet sugar is most likely to be successfully produced, and likely to be most successful in production. To this end they ought to have the best information that can be obtained in regard to climate, soil, transportation, conveniences and other elements which enter into a determination of these questions. The next step which I propose to undertake then, is to put into the hands of some competent person or persons the study of this subject, including climate, rainfall, character of soil and other matters of this kind in the various parts of the various States.

"The records of the climate and rainfall for a term of years can readily be obtained almost anywhere. Samples of soil can also be obtained and analyzed. Where it is practicable to make these analyses at the State Experiment Station this will be done; where it is not practicable the samples of soil will be forwarded here, or to such other convenient point as may be selected, and analyses made. In this way, while the farmers are experimenting with the growth of the sugar bets, we expect to be making equally important experiments and researches from this standpoint, and by combination of these experiments be able to indicate to the people desiring to invest in the establishment of sugar factories the location or the strip of country where they are most likely to meet with the most success."

"You think, then, that there is capital in the country ready to go into the beet sugar manufacturing industry?"

"Undoubtedly, and plenty of it. A number of factories are already in process of erection, and people with capital are ready and willing to establish many more of them as soon as they determine what section of the country are best adapted for practical beet sugar production. I hope to have a broad line extending across the map from the Atlantic to the Pacific in a comparatively short time indicating the practical beet sugar belt of the country, in which capitalists, as well as farmers, may safely enter upon the work of supplying the people of the country with sugar."

Cannibal Trout.

Forest and Stream.

There is a middle-aged man, an excellent mechanic, in the town where I live, and I occasionally meet him in the street or the postoffice, and generally we have a few minutes' conversation when we meet, for he has been a close observer of nature during his life and I like to talk with him about what he has observed. A few evenings ago I was about to pass him with a bow when he stopped me with the question:

"Do you know the capacity of a brook trout as a cannibal?" Confessing that I did not, he told me of a youthful experience of his own. He was a boy attending the district school some distance from his home, and carried his dinner in a tin pail. A man in the neighborhood desired to stock a pond with trout and offered five cents each for such trout as the boys would bring him alive and in good condition. There was a trout brook close to the schoolhouse, and one afternoon my friend went there to earn some of the money. He caught nine trout and put them in his dinner pail and covered the pail with his straw hat and set out for the man's house. Eight of the trout were about the same size, quite small, and one was so large that the diameter of the pail was not great enough to accommodate him without bending his tail a trifle. When he reached the house of the purchaser of live trout he announced that he had nine fish worth 45 cents, but when the hat was removed from the pail it contained but two trout, and he stood open-mouthed looking into his dinner pail, wondering what had become of seven trout he had started from the brook with. They could not have escaped from the pail, for his hat had kept them in. The man saw that the boy's surprise was genuine, for his 45 cents had shrunk to 10, and he showed his disappointment in his face. The explanation came as both were looking into the pail, for the big trout, with a dash, seized and swallowed the remaining small trout, and his 45 cents shrunk to five before his eyes.

This was something absolutely new to me, that trout, just caught, and confined in a small dinner pail, would eat one another in the manner described until but one was left, the survival of the biggest. I do not question the story in any of its parts, but before it was told to me had I been asked if such a thing could be possible I would have said no. I have carried hundreds of trout in pails and other vessels during boyhood and later, but never even suspected such pronounced cannibalistic tendencies in fish freshly caught and confined in such small space. That trout will do this same thing in an aquarium I have had ample evidence, but not until they become accustomed to their new quarters and other kinds of food was not forthcoming to appease hunger. We live and we learn.

Stockton's Friends Jubilant.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 11.—But one Senatorial ballot was taken in joint assembly here today with the following result: Stockton 38; Chipley 37; Raney 13; Hooker 4; Burford, Malloy and Speaker Mays 1 each. This is the first time Stockton has led Chipley since the former entered the race, and his followers are highly elated.

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Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and D streets, Stewart Building. The Tribune is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

Eastern Office
1313 American Tract Society Building,
New York, N. Y.
STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following gentlemen are the authorized traveling representatives of The Tribune Publishing Company: D. C. Mangum, C. D. Roberts, F. C. Leslie and J. W. Boone. They are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, take advertisements and collect for same.

Any courtesies extended them will be appreciated by The Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE.

The changes recently made in The Tribune management have, we learn, given rise to the report that The Tribune is not standing on as firm a foundation as it ought to stand. There are busy-bodies, croakers, liars, and all sorts of evil-minded people in this world, who seem to live and thrive upon the amount of evil they can do to their fellow men. Some of them even grow fat upon what they feed, but they have gotten hold of a tough nut to crack this time.

The Tribune was started under peculiar but favorable auspices, and from its first issue to the present one it has forged its way into the hearts of the people, and today is the most popular paper in the State; not because it is bright, fearless and newsy, but because it comes closer in touch with the masses than other papers. Its advocacy of the questions that have arisen since the meeting of the late Legislature has been approved by the great majority of the people. As evidence of this fact, our subscription list increases at a phenomenal rate. Our circulation now reaches nearly four thousand in the brief period of four months.

The effort of the News and Observer to shut The Tribune out of the Associated Press dispatches is entirely worthy of the man who has the franchise, and with the exception of the New York Sun and Washington (D. C.) Times, The Tribune is the only paper we have knowledge of being shut out because of the power of the man or men who hold the exclusive franchise.

There is but one excuse for this action, and that is, he who holds this power believes by so doing he can kill The Tribune. Corporations conducted upon humane principles exercise great good. But men of petty dispositions often use the power of such to crush others. But in this instance there is not a shadow of chance for the editor of the News and Observer to succeed in his heart-felt wish.

The Tribune, even against this powerful combination, will live, and live to make its enemies wish they had never been born, and its friends feel that the day of its birth was one of the happiest of their lives.

There is nothing that purifies and brings to the front rank of merit more than he or it, who or which has been tried and passed through a crucial test. The public is not aware, nor is it necessary to inform it, what The Tribune has been through since its birth; but in and through it all, it has stood boldly to the front and fought every battle it has engaged in to a finish; and it has won, and is winning.

If, through false and evil reports, there has been doubt cast upon the success and permanency of The Tribune, it has been done by its direct enemies. Our friends, and their name is legion, stand by us to a man, and we have such arrangements, of our own making, as will give our patrons the freshest, spiciest and most reliable news of any paper in the State.

Watch it and see.

AN ELEMENTARY POINT.

If there is a balance against us, gold or perhaps silver is shipped, but strictly as metal, as a commodity, credited to our account by its value in London per ounce.—The Citizen.

This is a remarkable statement for a free silver paper to make, although it is absolutely true. We recall that last fall the question was raised whether the Government stamp on coin imparts value or not. The contention of the free silver papers generally was that it did, but the Citizen surrenders the whole case when it admits that money metal, whether in coin or bars, in a foreign market is counted only as bullion at so much per ounce. Since the Citizen has made this admission, it is hardly worth while to argue the coinage question further.—Raleigh Tribune.

There is nothing whatever remarkable in the statement quoted from the Citizen. It does not admit that the "Government stamp on coin" does not impart value. There is no "surrender of the whole case" in the fact that coin—silver or gold—is worth abroad only its value as bullion. It is primary knowledge that the purchasing power of both gold and silver have time and again been affected by legislation. If silver were admitted to our mints for free coinage, it would still be only a commodity when it reached London, just as gold is now. But under free coinage the value of silver bullion would approximate its value when coined, just as the bullion value now of a gold dollar approximates its face value. As gold never falls below the mint price, because the mint is an open market for gold bullion in unlimited quantities, so too it would be with silver if there were a fixed price for it at the United States mints; the price of the bullion would never fall below the mint figure.—Asheville Citizen.

But how could the mints of the United States fix the price of silver when the United States mints do not nor could not fix its price. In other words, how can it do what it can't do? The price of gold bullion is the same the world over and the mints of the United States are governed by the markets of the world. Suppose the United States arbitrarily and independently did as the Citizen suggests, how long would it be until the whole product of the world's silver would be dumped upon this country? And then what would become of our trade with Europe with a fixed value of 65 cents on a silver dollar in Europe and a fixed value of 100 cents (equal to gold) in the United States? Such reasoning is out of reason. If the European countries and the United States agree upon a bimetallic system, then there would be some sense in this kind of talk, but until this system is established, it is absurd to talk about it. Of course this is the old Bryan-Jones-Stewart campaign war cry, which the people turned down last fall. It failed then and will ever fail unless the people lose their business sense.

MEDIATION.

It is well for Greece, perhaps, that after having been hopelessly beaten by Turkey, the powers will protect her from the rapacity of the Sultan in arranging terms of peace. But it must not be supposed that the European nations are acting upon entirely disinterested motives in offering to interpose between the victor and the vanquished. There is no doubt that more than one of the governments that urged on the Turk against Greece at the beginning has become alarmed at the spirit which the victories in Thessaly have evoked among the Mussulman populations of Turkey, and those still subject to the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan as in Bosnia and Egypt. There are symptoms of a wish to arrest the further progress of this undesirable spirit to be found in Lord Salisbury's reply to Lord Kimberly in the British House of Lords when questioned by the latter on the position of affairs in the East. A genuine revival of Mohammedan fanaticism would be more dangerous to England at this time than to any other power except Austria, whose hold on the Mussulmans in Bosnia and Herzegovinia is as precarious as that on the old Servian population of those provinces that has never ceased to resent its subjection to Vienna.

If the Greeks have fully accepted the mediation of the powers, it is because they have balanced the advantages between that and a separate independent arrangement with the Porte and found there was more to be gained through the powers than from any supposed good disposition of the Sultan or the Turkish peace party at Constantinople.

The rumors of the terms of peace which it is said the Sultan will offer Greece are clearly without any authoritative basis, though it is quite certain that he will be prompted to make propositions as hard and humiliating to Greece as possible. A great deal will now depend upon factors not yet apparent to outsiders, but which undoubtedly have developed within the concert of the powers during the progress of the struggle over Crete and in Thessaly. They will become known as the negotiations for peace, which must soon begin, go forward. That the Turks are determined to make the best of the opportunity and draw other than mere territorial advantages from the situation, is shown by the large army, amounting to nearly half a million men, which the Sultan has decided to concentrate in Europe. As some of their demands are sure to run against privileges which are enjoyed by Greek subjects in Turkey in common with the subjects of the mediating powers, they cannot fail to give rise to prolonged discussion. Already it is hinted that certain special treaties favoring Greek subjects are to be abrogated; but as Greece has only the same advantages as other States, their abrogation must necessarily affect other and stronger powers, which will raise many interesting situations during the course of the negotiations.

As regards the military position, there appears to have been nothing more deplorable during the brief campaign than the collapse of the operations in Epirus, where, by grossly incompetent generalship, a large and important command was completely demoralized. It is almost sad to contemplate the fact that although the Greek navy was vastly superior to the Sultan's, it played but an unimportant part in the war, and accomplished results far below the expectations of the onlooking world.

NO TRUST BETRAYED.

When any one says that Democrats who voted for McKinley have been betrayed because the Republican party is putting through a protective tariff, he deliberately says what is not so. It is well known that the Republican party is committed to protection, both by tradition and by the express declaration of its platforms, including that adopted at St. Louis last year; it is thoroughly understood that McKinley is so pronounced a protectionist that his name stands for the doctrine; and every newspaer reader knows that McKinley avowed the most pronounced protection sentiments in almost every speech he made from the day he was nominated until he was elected. If any anti-protection Democrats voted for McKinley, they did so with their eyes open; so there is no trust or confidence betrayed by the administration when it stands committed to the enactment of a protective tariff act. The Republican party has addressed itself at once to the task of retrieving the prosperity lost by Democratic incapacity. As soon as it secures a sufficient revenue for the country by a proper tariff, it will turn its attention to such reforms in our financial systems as may be needed. But until the depleted treasury is replenished, there can be no legislation on systems of finance.

In view of the fact that the Senate committee has proposed 1,200 amendments to the Dingley bill the Louisville Commercial observes that the Senate made 600 amendmente to the Wilson bill. But there is this difference to be noted: the Senate amendments to the Dingley bill for the most part reduce duties, while the 600 amendments to the Wilson bill increased the rates. If there had been twice as many similar amendments to the Wilson bill, the necessity for the Dingley bill might not have existed.

The losses resulting from the war in Cuba are not all on one side. Much has been heard about the sufferings of noncombatants and of the enormous destruction and waste of property; but there are Spanish losses that show that the war has been conducted at the expense of great sacrifice of life. Official reports of the Spanish war department give the following numbers of those soldiers who, during the last year, died of wounds and disease in Cuba: Ten generals, sixty-five colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, and near 600 subaltern officers; 12,000 soldiers by battle and various maladies, 13,400 by yellow fever, while 22,000 have been returned to Spain on account of disabilities.

SOMETHING NEW IN ROBBERY.

Burglars Deliberately Wake the Master of the House They Entered.

St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—Harry Wallace and Herbert Harris committed a daring hold-up at the residence of Dr. A. Alt this morning. They took the lock off a back door, went to the room where Dr. and Mrs. Alt were sleeping, roused them, and while one man stood over them with a pistol the other ransacked the drawers and the doctor's clothing, tearing his diamond stud from his shirt bosom. Then they left the house by the front door.

When Dr. Alt heard the door close after them he sprang from the bed, and, running to the window with his revolver, fired two shots at the men, who were walking rapidly eastward. Neither of the shots took effect, and the men increased their pace to a run, disappearing around the next corner.

Policeman Cottle heard the shots and ran to Dr. Alt's house. The doctor told of the hold-up, and the policeman went to a telephone and called up Policeman Hode, at Jefferson avenue and Olive street, telling him to be on the lookout for the men.

Half an hour later Officer Hode and Smalensk saw two men standing on Olive street, between Jefferson and Beaumont streets. They arrested them.

On one of the men, who gave his name as Harry Wallace, were found two revolvers, a jimmy, a saw, a diamond stud, four gold buttons, three railroad passes, $150 in money, and three purses.

On the other, who gave his name as Herbert Harris, were two candles, a revolver, a silver watch, skeleton keys, and a screwdriver.

PHARMACISTS ARE HERE

Eighteenth Annual Session Called to Order Yesterday.

THE PRESIDENT'S ABLE ADDRESS

ABOUT FORTY-FIVE PHARMACISTS ANSWERED TO ROLL CALL

Others Have Since Arrived—Mayor Russ Welcomed the Visitors and Vice-President Steadman Pays Raleigh a Deserved Compliment.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association convened in this city yesterday in its eighteenth annual meeting. About forty-five members responded to the first roll call.

The morning session was called to order by Vice-President John P. Steadman, of Oxford, and after the disposition of the formalities attendant upon the opening, a fifteen minute intermission was taken to await the arrival of the president, Augustus Bradley, of Burlington, who was expected on the 11:45 o'clock train.

It was 11 o'clock when the first vice-president rapped for order, and the association was formally opened with prayer by Rev. W. C. Norman, D. D., of Edenton Street Methodist church.

Mayor Russ was there and extended to the visiting pharmacists a cordial welcome. He told them that he esteemed it an honor to be with them and welcome them to the City of Oaks. The recent campaign and other pressing duties had, he said, forced him to appear before them almost speechless at the time when the speech was wanted. He said that he felt like he was in a house of friends, in that he saw all about him faces of men whom he had known when he was a knight of the grip.

They represented a noble profession, and it is good that the Legislature is throwing about it the salutary restrictions which they are. You can find out, continued Mayor Russ, almost anything you want to know at a corner drug store, from how your neighbor's child is to how the election is going.

To the city of Raleigh, noted for her genial men and noble women, he welcomed the members of the association most cordially, closing with a characteristic assurance that the mayor's office was open to them at any and all hours and the keys to the guard house could be had for the asking.

In response to this, Vice-President Stedman made the following appropriate and well received reply:

Response to Address of Welcome.

President Stedman said:

"We thank you, Mr. Mayor, and fellow druggists of Raleigh for this cordial greeting. We reciprocate every kind sentiment and appreciate every emotion of friendly interest.

"The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association was organized August 11, 1880, in the Senate chamber of your classic capitol, and again in 1892 our thirteenth annual meeting was held in your city, so today for the third time we come again, proving that Raleigh has a warm place in our hearts.

"We feel at home here. From all parts of the State we find people who have become citizens of this beautiful town, and we know we are among kindred and friends who are the peers of any people on the face of the earth.

"We congratulate you, sir, on the progress your city has made; paved streets, electric cars, complete sewerage and water-works, macadamized roads into the country, a well equipped hospital, a beautified cemetery, numerous and costly temples dedicated to the worship of the Most High, large cotton and other manufacturing plants, a cotton compress, a lofty monument to the heroes of the lost cause that teaches rising generations that North Carolina (God bless her) was 'first at Bethel, last at Appomattox,' beautiful parks, and last, but greatest of all, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and graded school buildings that would do credit to a place of 50,000 inhabitants—these are among the many evidences of advancement we notice since our first meeting seventeen years ago.

"We congratulate Raleigh on its good government, of which, sir, you are the head. We know we are safe, and feeling this have left our big pestles at home.

"The elaborate program arranged for our entertainment has indeed whetted our appetites for a 'feast of reason and a flow of soul.' After partaking of all the good things in store for us, we expect to cry: 'Physician, heal thyself:' digestive ferments and strongest nervines come to our rescue!

"And now, one word more in regard to our association. A large majority of the reputable pharmacists of North Carolina belong to it.

"Our object is to elevate the profession, to restrict the sale and handling of medicines to those qualified to dispense them; to bind ourselves together as brethren in anoble calling worthy of the greatest efforts of any men.

"Again we thank you."

On motion of Mr. Cook, of Fayetteville, the reading of the minutes of the previous session were dispensed with, and at the suggestion or rather on motion of Mr. W. F. Hancock, the privileges of the floor were voted all members of the press and physicians.

The report of Secretary Horn was read and that part pertaining to finances was referred to the auditing committee, composed of Messrs. W. F. Hancock, J. B. Smith and J. Y. MacRae.

Mr. Bobbitt, of Raleigh, as local secretary, made a verbal report as to the program of entertainment for the association.

The following visiting pharmacists, from neighboring States, were welcomed to seats with the association: George G. Smith, Baltimore; R. L. Justice, Baltimore; Richmond Gwathney, Richmond; William Bigger, Baltimore.

This done the fifteen minute recess to await the arrival of the president, as referred to in a preceding paragraph, was taken.

Early in the first session a roll of members was called, which showed the following in attendance, to-wit:

Dr. L. Adams, Raleigh; M. H. Aycock, Louisburg; Augustus Bradley, Ph. G., Burlington; James H. Bobbitt, Raleigh; C. D. Bradham, New Bern; H. R. Chears, Ph. G., ———; A. J. Cook, Fayetteville; N. D. Fetzer, Concord; George C. Grantham, Dunn; F. W. Hancock, Oxford; T. R. Hood, Smithfield; H. R. Horn, Fayetteville; E. V. Howell, Rocky Mount; B. W. Hunter, Raleigh; James I. Johnson, Raleigh; W. H. King, Raleigh; W. A. Lodge, Raleigh; W. A. May, Raleigh; John Y. MacRae, Raleigh; E. S. Merritt, Chapel Hill; W. W. Parker, Henderson; John S. Pescud, Raleigh; Jackson L. Prior, Raleigh; B. C. Rogers, Raleigh; William Simpson, Raleigh; Robert Simpson, Raleigh; J. B. Smith, Lexington; John P. Steadman, Oxford; W. G. Thomas, Louisburg; P. W. Vaughan, Durham; W. H. Weam, Charlotte; William M. Yearby, Durham; Edward V. Zoeller, Tarboro.

It was a little past 12 o'clock when President Bradley arrived in the city, and when he came up to the hall business was again resumed, and the president's annual address was the first order. This document was most interesting and its reading was succeeded by a storm of applause, and was referred to a special committee composed of the following gentlemen: W. G. Thomas, J. B. Smith and C. D. Bradham.

The address was as follows:

President's Address.

Gentlemen of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association: It is with much pleasure that I address you on this auspicious occasion, the eighteenth anniversary of our organization.

Standing in your presence I recall the pleasant meeting of this association in our capital city five years ago, and judging from the prospectus of the special committee on entertainment, we are now entering upon another equally enjoyable event.

There is no more suitable place in this State for us to meet than here in Raleigh.

I have oftentimes thought that if we would have our meetings at more centrally located points we would have larger attendance. Today we have ample proof of this. My address to you will not be an able or lengthy document.

I will not attempt "to paint the lily or add another hue unto the rainbow." We have met here today to discuss business, and advance the profession of pharmacy in North Carolina.

We have ample cause to rejoice for having passed in a creditable manner the most trying period that will probably occur. During the past year the percentage of business failures has been far less in this section of the Union.

The druggists of this State have in a very satisfactory manner adjusted themselves to the situation, and while some of us have been hard pressed, because of hard times, bad debts, and poor collections, we now have our heads above the tide.

The most important occurrence that has taken place since our last meeting is the establishment of a Chair of Pharmacy at the University of North Carolina. This action of the trustees in preparing to meet the wants of our profession should be hailed with pleasure by every druggist in North Carolina.

We who have been trying faithfully for so long to have the profession of pharmacy put side by side with other professions, are more than delighted with the above action.

The principles of theoretical pharmacy should be taught to and well understood by every aspirant for license in North Carolina. "Knowledge is power."

Give us better educated and more thoroughly qualified pharmacists and I will promise you a greater attendance at these meetings, and a more prosperous association.

By all means let us throw our whole hearts and minds into this movement of the University of North Carolina. It is a want of the age, our future depends upon the success of this Chair of Pharmacy.

Let me beseech every one of you to give this movement support. Make it a part of your business to induce every apprentice desiring special instruction, to attend the course at the University.

Our special Legislative Committee deserves commendation for the very desirable change inthe pharmacy act they had effected during the last legislature. The word licensed was substituted for registered. This will be a great source of convenience to the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, making it unnecessary, in the future, for him to produce his books in order to prove that some violation of the pharmacy act is not registered. Hereafter the violator will have to show his compliance to the law by producing his certificate and the Secretary's annual receipt.

The pharmacy act is the backbone of our profession, and unless it is properly respected we cannot expect to sail smoothly side by side with other similar and no more important profession. The complaints of law-violators have been very few during the past year, and then they were of such a trivial nature that the Board of Pharmacy easily disposed of them without litigation.

Your President does not admire that section of the pharmacy act that permits pharmacists holding college diplomas, and physicians in small towns to be licensed without examination. All applicants should be put upon the same footing.

I do not believe in allowing anyone to enter our ranks without proving to the Board of Pharmacy, by examination, that they are properly qualified. This view is especially applicable to the registration of physicians without examination. The reasons for this stand are stronger now than ever before. pharmacy is continuously advancing as a profession, and on radically different lines from medicine.

Medicine and pharmacy today have nothing in common with each other, but the common good of humanity. The physician's work is the study of the human frame in health and disease, actions of the drugs and medicines upon it to prevent or relieve diseased conditions. The work of the pharmacist is the study of the physical and chemical properties of material substance, to the end that they may be properly converted into medicinal preparations.

The work of each is of such a diverse nature that it is not unjust to say that a physician is no more fit to be a pharmacist than a pharmacist is to be a physician.

Dentists and veterinary surgeons have just as much right to ask to be registered as a physician. Elementary pharmacy is taught them in the same way it is taught to medical men. I do not fear but that the Board of Pharmacy will at some opportune time see the advisability of these changes and have them put into execution.

I am aware that the above view of the situation is entertained by many druggists in the state. At present it is for you to say whether it is worthy of immediate attention or not.

It is often said by the public that druggists are overworked, having reference, no doubt, to the long hours we are on duty. This subject—shorter hours for druggists—is one that receives the attention of nearly every president, a solution of which, I fear, will never be reached.

Do we keep our store open late at night and all day Sunday for humanity's sake, or for our own gain. It must be one or the other. We must believe that we are more humane than other people, or admit that we are after the cash.

There is a remedy for every evil, and I shall be pleased to see this association make repeated efforts to induce the druggists of this State to come together on this question.

There is another important question I wish to bring before this body. It is one of particular importance to the druggists of small towns. I do not wish to be more than justly caustic in my remarks, but I do despise the practice of the representatives of some wholesale druggists in soliciting orders from racket stores and private families. This only tends to lessen our profits and demoralize our trade, oftentimes forcing us to carry side lines in order to make a living.

I have many times thought it would be a good plan to make a list of such houses, and get the druggists in large towns to assist in boycotting them. I hope the proper committees will give this subject due consideration and make some recommendations.

I am sure the druggists of the small towns will hail with delight any successful movement against such imposition.

The question of substitution seems to be receiving considerable attention by the press, and very justly so. I regard to state, in some parts of the Union. There has not been any complaints, within my knowledge, in this State, and it may not be necessary to call your attention to this subject at all, but I do hope that not a single one of us will ever let the manufacturers of spurious medicines seduce us from the path of rectitude.

There never was such a period in our history where the desire to discover and introduce new remedies were greater. During the past year there were something over 240 introduced.

A pharmacist now must necessarily spend a portion of his time reading the pharmaceutical journals, in order to be in position to comply with the whims and desires of what is generally known as the "up-to-date" physician. To be in a position to do this takes you in the estimation of the physician and reflects credit to your profession.

I feel very proud of the progressive spirit of the druggists of this State. No where in the Union are they more efficient or more generally qualified. We must exert every effrt to make this association of practical value, a place of refuge for the ills of every druggist. Success will crown our efforts and the sun will brightly shine for those who are willing to offer up self sacrificing devotion to this much desired advancement.

In conclusion I again desire to thank you for having made me your presiding officer, and it is hoped my services will prove satisfactory to every one of you.

Let us combine as much pleasure as possible with the duties we are now entering upon, and return home well pleased with the eighteenth annual meeting of North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association.

The association adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

When the association re-assembled at 3 o'clock the first business to engage their attention was the appointment of a committee on time and place for the 1898 session. The committee was named by the president as follows: Parker, of Henderson; Hood, of Smithfield, and Aycock, of Louisburg.

Mr. Hancock addressed the chair, stating that President Alderman of the State University, was in the hall and the association would be glad to hear from him on the condition of the chair of pharmacy, recently established at the University.

In response to this invitation Dr. Alderman spoke for about thirty minutes telling of the facilities for pharmaceutical study at Chapel Hill and asking the support of the association for this very important feature of the school. As a result a hearty support was pledged. It was also voted that the University chair of pharmacy be given a page advertisement in the annual report of the association when published.

New members of the Pharmaceutical Association were elected as follows: Robt. Peele Hackney, Durham; A. S. Harrison, Enfield; William A. Ring, Raleigh; W. A. Leggett, Hobgood; P. R. Pleasants, Louisburg; Robt. Galloway, Raleigh; Henry T. Hicks, Raleigh; C. C. Fordham, Raleigh; John Mitchener, Raleigh.

After the adoption of several motions of minor importance, the association adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Drive and the Banquet.

After the adjournment of the afternoon session there was a drive through the principal streets of the city and other fashionable driveways which was, despite the rain which fell slowly during the greater portion of the time, quite enjoyable.

All returned to the Yarborough House, where at 10 o'clock a splendid banquet was served. The menu was all that could be desired and the service was of that excellent character for which the Yarborough is so justly famed.

There were a number of appropriate toasts as follows:

"Pharmacy and its Future in North Carolina."—E. A. Alderman, president State University.

"The Drug Drummer."—H. R. Chears, Philadelphia.

"The Wholesale Druggist."—George G. Muth, Baltimore.

"North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association."—F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

"Pharmacists and Their Relation to Physicians."—Mr. Bradley, of Burlington, president of the association.

"Our Friend, the Physician."—Dr. Royster, of Raleigh.

"The Press."—Greek O. Andrews, editor of the Press-Visitor.

"Raleigh Druggist's Association."—Mr. Steadman, vice president of the association.

Every toast received a hearty and witty response, many of them liberally sandwiched with logic of an out pertinent character. It was almost 1 o'clock when the toasting was concluded and the company adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock today.

There will be a continuous session from 10 until 2 o'clock. Then will follow a barbecue and Brunswick stew at the experiment farm, exclusively for pharmacists, and immediately thereafter a grand athletic contest will be open to the public and, indeed, everybody is urged to attend.

Snow in England.

London, May 12.—Heavy snow storms have prevailed in Berkshire, Lincolnshire and Herefordshire. In Scotland there have been heavy snow and hail storms and the weather has been as cold as in November. There was a sharp frost in this city and in the Ireland counties last night.

A Miner's Rich Find.

Nashville, Tenn., May 12.—Mrs. Mary Lee Turner, of Scott county, Va., gave birth to two boys and two girls yesterday, and all are well developed. The father is a miner and the mother barely 21 years old.

IT IS NOW IN SESSION

Episcopal Convention of the N. C. Diocese Well Attended.

TWO SCHOLARLY SERMONS DELIVERED

SHALL WOMEN BE ALLOWED TO VOTE IN PARISH ELECTIONS?

Convention Will Decide the Question Today—Business Transacted Yesterday—Bishop Cheshire's Letter Will be Read Today.

The first day's session of the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened yesterday in the church of the Good Shepherd. Nearly all the delegates, a list of whom appeared in yesterday's Tribune,are present. Morning prayer was said at 9 o'clock and at 10 the roll of the delegates was called.

Morning Sermon.

Rev. J. B. Averitt, of Kittrell's delivered the morning discourse. The sermon was able and scholarly. He took for his text Isaah, 21st chap. 11th verse, "Watchman, what of the night?" This is a question which may well be asked today. We are standing near the close of the nineteenth century and the thoughtful men who scan the horizon discern the heavy ranks of an arrogant infidelity both in Europe and this country, who are asking why the church of Christ is not growing more rapidly? The agnostics and infidels who ridicule religion were first referred to and then another class of unbelievers who might be called higher critics were discussed. They fail to reach just conclusions because they mix in with the pure truth, their own muddy conceptions and opinions. They are subject to the same criticism as the infidels, they are attempting to work out a religion through their own intellects, thus rudely, rashly and even wickedly treading upon God's flower garden. Spiritual truths must be spiritually discerned.

Then do we not find another class probably larger than the other two which might be properly termed "indifferentialists." They neglect and ignore Christianity. Although Epicurus was a pagan, yet his doctrine, "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die," has found ready acceptance in many human hearts. When people are entirely occupied by their own pleasures, what room have they for Christ. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Where do these persons spend their time, and for what do they spend their incomes? Are timely questions. The countenance often betrays the heart.

Physiologists tell us that the butcher's trade is written in his face. The deformation of the Epicurean heart has not been regenerated by divine grace. He is drifting on tide by tide to the great ocean of eternity where he will reap what he has sown. But we have much to encourage us. We should all rejoice at the ultimate spread of the Gospel and the deepening of personal piety. How we should thank God for the great work of the Woman's Auxiliary, the Junior Auxiliary and the Daughters of the King. We can see what God has done with feeble woman whom Christianity found a slave at the birth of the Nazarene.

Dr. Averitt referred to the necessity of the Episcopal church gaining a hold upon the yeomanry of the country. No church can be strong without a yeomanry. It has been said that the Episcopal church has no hold upon the great toiling masses of the people, its growth has been confined to the cities and towns. This is largely true, but there are many encouraging signs. The mission in the church is gradually disappearing. The church is gathering all her children around her on a broad and bilateral platform, which recognizes the precepts laid down in the old and new testaments and the two commands of our blessed Savior, baptism and the Lord's supper.

Jordan is not yet passed. Difficulties still thick before us, but they should not appal the Christian. The speaker mentioned the early history of the Episcopal church in this country. The fact that the church in America was the daughter of the English church caused the great body of the people since the revolution to be prejudiced against it. The great mass of the people in North Carolina have been thus prejudiced against the Episcopal church. They have been also taught that personal consecration is very lax in our church. Is it any wonder that our growth is slow with these prejudices to battle against? However, God has always worked through mistakes. Is it wise or expedient for us to act as English as possible while popular opinion holds to these prejudices? The Episcopalians in the church are as responsible for her slow growth as any one else. Other origins of these prejudices against the church were briefly mentioned and the slow growth of the church among the negroes discussed. Finally, when one regards these difficulties and dangers, nothing will be done to deepen this prejudice. No one is divinely commissioned to save the church. We enter the church to be saved. The speaker closed by eloquently referring to what God did for our fathers and what he is doing for us.

The morning session of the convention was short. Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall was elected president; Rev. Dr. E. Ingle, of Henderson, secretary and G. C. Lamb, of Henderson, assistant secretary.

Afternoon Session.

The convention met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. Rev. Dr. Marshall read the report of the standing committee on which he is chairman, and Dr. Smeeds is secretary. The committee on finance announced that it had approved the treasurer's report.

Treasurer C. E. Johnson offered his annual report. The treasurer recommended that the jurisdiction of Asheville pay something to the traveling expenses of the bishop while he has supervision of that jurisdiction.

Mr. Chas. E. Johnson was unanimously elected treasurer for the ensuing year.

In compliance with a resolution introduced by Mr. Fort, Messrs. F. W. Hilliard, R. B. Owens, H. H. Barker, J. A. Smith and John Wilkes were appointed a committee to report to the convention a plan to organize and govern the church school for boys at Salisbury.

Mr. R. H. Battle introduced the following:

"Resolved, That the first four lines of Section 3, Article IX of the Constitution, be amended by striking out the first four lines of said section and inserting the followng in lieu thereof: "

Section 3. In all parochial elections none shall be entitled to vote but members of the parish of the age of twenty-one years who shall have subscribed to a declaration in the following words, namely, "We, the undersigned, do hereby consent to be governed by the constitution and canons of the church, as set forth in General Convention, and by the constitution and canons of the church in this Diocese." Mr. Battle said that the object of the resolution was to allow women to vote in the parish elections.

He said that the women did the work in the churches and he held that they were entitled to express their choice for vestrymen. He thought that woman suffrage was written upon the scroll of the future. He was not advocating woman suffrage i North Carolina now politically, but the women are the Christian leaders. Many of the best men in our church were brought into the church through the instrumentality of their wives, mothers and sisters. I am not asking that women be made delegates to the convention, but since they do the work I think it would be well for them to feel the responsibility of electing the vestrymen.

Mr. Nash, of Tarboro, opposed the resolution. It is true that the women have been the moving spirits animating the men, but this, in his opinion, would hinder their influence rather than help it.

Mr. J. B. Batchelor did not anticipate the introduction of the resolution, and especially was he surprised to see it come from the source it did. It is another illustration of the old adage, "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." If the men will follow the women the church is safe. But what can we hope for by allowing a convict to vote in the parishes when the privilege is denied the purest woman. Women form the laws of society. I believe that the disregard of law which damns women ought to damn men. Women are intelligent and pious and they should have the right to vote in the parishes.

Mr. Battle said that according to the constitution women could be elected members of the vestry, there is no disqualification to prevent it, but the women can not elect men to the vestry. He was not advocating women for vestrymen or delegates to the convention, he merely wanted them to take part in the election of vestrymen.

The resolution was referred to the committee, and it was learned last night that the committee will report it favorably. It will be debated in the convention this morning.

A resolution was introduced by Rev. Mr. Hoffman that the constitution be changed so that the election of a vestry should be held the Monday after Advent Sunday or some time in that week. Referred to the canon committee.

A resolution to amend canon 12, section 1, providing that the salary of the bishop of the diocese be $2,500 per annum, and the salaries of the clergy shall be fixed by the convention and paid by the treasurer. Referred to the canon committee.

A resolution was introduced that no memorial shall be placed in a church without the consent of the rector and vestry of the church, or removed without their consent. The resolution was referred to the canon committee.

Mr. Smith offered the report of the managers of the Thompson Orphanage. Special mention was made of the contribution of St. Agnes Guild of Christ church. They contributed $10 per month. There are 52 children now in the orphanage, 17 were received during the year and 19 dismissed. The orphanage has received 169 children since its establishment in 1887. The institution needs $500 besides its running expenses for the ensuing year. Superintendent Osborne's statement shows:

Receipts for the year ending April 30th, 1897:

Balance from last year	$1,026.21
Contibutions during the year	3,309.91
Rents	141.96
Farm products sold	488.54
Farm products consumed in orphanage	500.00
Messenger of Hope	417.34
	$5,883.95

The disbursements amounted to $4,925.24, leaving a balance of $958.71, of which $250 is for building and special objects, leaving only $708.71 for current expenses.

Mr. Murdock reported that the committee on a diocesan school for girls, after several meetings, thought it best to procure a charter from the Legislature for the trustees of St. Mary's School, which corporation has since taken entire charge of the matter.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Canons—Rev. Dr. Murdock, Rev. Edwin A. Osborne, Rev. A. B. Hunter, R. H. Battle and H. A. London.

Finance Committee—Rev. J. M. Horner, B. S. McKenzie, Chas. G. Latta, R. P. Battle and Frank P. Haywood.

Committee on State of Church—Rev. W. J. Smith, Rev. Chas. L. Hoffman, Henry B. Delaney, J. B. Batchelor and James McKenzie.

Committee on Elections—Rev. Chas. Fetter, Rev. H. W. Jones, Chas. Baskerville, Peter L. Smith and E. E. Bryant.

Committee on New Parishes—Rev. Chas. T. Bland, Sidney S. Bost, E. B. Muse, R. H. Royster and J. I. Dunlap.

Committee on Unfinished Business—Rev. Wm. Walker, Fred. A. Fetter, W. J. Clary, W. B. Grimes and Wm. Woollcott.

An invitation from St. Mary's School for the delegates to the convention and to the woman's auxiliary to visit the school at 5 o'clock this afternoon was accepted by the convention.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 9.30 this morning, when prayer will be said, at 10 the convention proper will convene and the bishop's address will be delivered at 10:30.

Evening Service.

Last night Rev. J. F. Plummer, of Oxford, preached an eloquent sermon from 7th chapter of Ephesians, 15th and 16th verses. He contrasted "the power of an endless life" with the carnal law. The law of the carnal commandments dealt with the animal side of man's nature in that it provided a line of descent for the priesthood from father to son. They refer simply to the temporal, while the "endless life" embraces the eternal. Many of the institutions on which we depend now are based on the carnal law. For instance all political parties, all customs and even our relations, such as parent and child and husband and wife, are founded on this law so far as they are applied to this world only, when men fail to recognize in them anything eternal. It is because they look only at the carnal side, the temporal, that men are constantly shifting their political principles to meet every emergency.

Mr. Plummer strongly contrasted these two sides, the eternal and the carnal. Some mold their line only for the moment, and while adherents to strict moral law may carry one nearer the kingdom than he would otherwise be, yet there is a point where it will be powerless to aid you and that point is where the carnal, in either act or principle, merges into the eternal.

It is generally admitted that society depends on some power which is higher and more permanent than shifting public opinion. An atheist, if he is logical, must necessarily be an anarchist.

The power of an endless life is often lost sight of by good people. They become engrossed in the temporal. We often see the seats of the theatres and circuses filled by persons who paid for admittance, while the seats of the churches are vacant. People often seem anxious to serve the world while the church of Christ is crying for laborers.

But some contend that this power may have once existed, but in our complex society it is no longer potent. Thec hurch is often presented to the world as a sort of religious club, with some catch phrases, which holds a kind of religious gathering once or twice a week, when there is nothing else for men to do. The man of the world sees that such an organization is very expensive and he decides that he can get more amusement at the theatre or the dance. When a man has such a conception of the church it is hard to reach him. In such a case the church has not used this power of an endless life given her. She has laid her head in the lap of the harlot of pleasure and her locks have been shorn, her strength has failed.

If a man will not look at the church as the body of Christ, then ask him a personal question, where would the business standard, in spite of its corruption and deceit, be except for this power. The laws of our country, in so far as they are permanent, are based on Christ's teachings. Mr. Ingersoll admitted that his defeat for Governor of Illinois was due to his opposition to Christianity.

Some Christians are half-hearted because they have been blinded by the transient god of this world. God calls on us to recognize as binding upon us the fact that the power of Christ is the strongest thing in the world. A failure to do this is disloyalty to the cause which we profess.

After the sermon the rite of confirmation was administered to four persons.

This morning at 7 o'clock holy communion will be administered in the Church of the Good Shepherd for the members of the woman's auxiliary especially. The auxiliary will hold a session in the chapel of Christ church at 10 o'clock this morning.

Insurance Companies Lost.

New York, May 12.—The estate of Theodore A. Havemeyer, who died the other day leaving a fortune of about $4,000,000, was increased by $150,000 insurance money. Mr. Havemeyer had his life insured for that amount, and as he had paid but $44,025 in premiums on the policy, the insurance companies lost $105,975 by his death.

THE NEW CYCLE DEPARTMENT.

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO KNOW THE

"STANLEY,"

A representative $100.00 Bicycle for **$50.00.** The best wheel on earth for the price.

We are now Selling Agents, and it is no trouble whatever, and will quite likely prove profitable to you to enquire into the merits of these wheels.

The department is under the management of Mr. Will. A. Wynne, the Champion Fancy and Trick rider of the world. It takes the best of wheels to hold him. His reputation as a judge of a wheel is well established. He rides a **Stanley.**

☞ Ladies taught to ride free of cost.

SHIRT WAISTS

The second week of Shirt Waist selling, all Reserve Stock brought out now and placed on sale. This is the last lot we will have this season, and better bargains in Shirt Waists, Raleigh has never known.

LOT 1—50 and 75c Waists, made from fine Lawn and Percale, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, to go at **45c.**

LOT 2—Made of fine Muslins and Dimities, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, worth 75 to $1 00, reduced to **69c.**

LOT 3—Grass Linen Batiste and Figured Lawn Waists reduced from $1 25 and $1.50, for quick selling, to **89c.**

LOT 4—Beautiful Swell Styles, Lappett Mulls, Organdies and printed Lawns. Detachable White Collars and Cuffs, were $1.50 to $2 50, clearing price. **98c.**

Another Week of Negligee Shirt Selling.

Step lively gentlemen, this is your last chance. Stock of 49c. Shirts nearly closed on Saturday and Saturday night, the balance left will be cleared this week at **29c.**

INTRODUCTION SALE OF LADIES' OXFORD TIES.

New Styles, New Patterns, New Colors, New Lasts. Our knowledge of Shoe buying, where to buy, and buying in large quantities puts us on the ground floor for prices. The people of the city expect great things of us, and we cannot afford to disappoint them. Owing to changes in business, one of the largest manufacturers in this country had to 'clear out" all stock on hand. Our ready cash bought advantageously, and here is how the Raleigh public gets the benefit of special prices.

$1.00 and $1.25 Ladies' Kid Oxford, Coin Toe, Patent Leather Tips, new fresh Styles, **75c.**

$2 00 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, Turn & McKay sewed, **$1.25c.**

$2.50 Oxfords and Strap Ties, all new shapes and toes thoroughly solid, just received from the factory. **$1.50.**

$3.00 and $3.50 Ladies' Oxfords in Fancy Colors, Ox-blood, Chocolate and Tans. You should see them, they are beauties, **$1.98.**

Big Job Lot of Children's Shoes.—Many kinds, all good qualities, regular custom made, Black and Colors, not all sizes of all kinds, but every size in some kind, for Infants, Children and Misses. Prices all the way from **25c to $1.00.**

One Case Striped Grass Linens—To go on sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock prompt. Further discription is unnecessary. To appreciate this bargain the goods must be seen If interested, be ready and on time; they will not last long, price, **3 1-2c.**

Ladies' White Kid Belts, **10c.**

New Embroideries, Laces, Fans and Gloves just received.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

NOW FOR SALE.

Ten large and valuable city Lots, including the elegant Home Place of the late Honorable A. S. Merrimon, situate on North Wilmington St., between Polk and Peace Sts., and near Peace Institute. This is your opportunity of buying a site for a home, or investing your spare cash in property which is enhancing in value. Call at once ,as we are determined to sell this property very quickly, or the opportunity of your life is gone. This property will be sold as a whole or in lots. Will take pleasure in showing you the property.

Prices are right.

A. W. MOYE & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 224 Fayetteville St.
Phone 207C.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

MAY'S SECOND WEEK'S SURPRISES.

[Monday, May 10th, to Saturday May 15th.]

First: Special Surprise Sale

The entire balance of our imported Scotch, English, French and German Printed High Grade Cottons, Lappets, Balzerines, Etamines, Grenadines, &c., &c., including the highest grade printed cottons manufactured. These are now offered in this special sale at **25c** per yard—worth from 35c to 50c per yard.

SECOND: SPECIAL SURPRISE SALE

The entire balance of our High Grade Imported Pattern Dress Goods—this season's choicest Woolen Dress Fabrics, including highest Paris Silk and Wool novelties, the handsomest goods of the season's production—offered in this Special Sale at **99c** per yard—real values from $1.50 to $3.50 per yard.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, escallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one?

Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
'Phone 206–B. RALEIGH, N. C.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

STRUGGLE WITH BULL MOOSE

TRAPPER'S TERRIFIC FIGHT IN THE MAINE WOODS.

Beast Nearly Captured—Finally it Broke Away to Answer an Imitation of a Cow's Call.

When Bill Bacheller, guide, hunter, canoeist, explorer, river driver and backwoodsman of Aroostook County, Me., arrived in Bangor from the north the other day he had a story to tell. Bacheller's stories are always lively, but this one was particularly good. Bill has not been out of the woods since last fall, and thus this yarn, which had birth near the close of 1896, when the biggest moose were being killed in the Allegash region, has not been published before.

Late last fall Bacheller brought a party of New Yorker hunters out of the woods and sent them off for home with a good lot of spoil. When he had put them aboard the train on the Bangor and Aroostook railroad and again had fingered the generous wad which they had left in his vest pocket in exchange for his distinguished services he put about, climbed into his lonely canoe and went back into the forest on the other side of the Allegash lake, where brother guides had several parties looking for moose and anxious for the assistance in snaring the big but wary game which only Bill could give them.

Late that afternoon Bacheller was well up the lake and fairly on his way into the wilds.

A little out from the shore, making along with it to avoid the choppy water which was rising in the late afternoon breeze, Bacheller padled around a sharp point of land just in time to see ahead of him swimming for shore with ponderous strides a great bull moose. His enormous legs pounded in the water repeatedly and the sound echoed on the still shores of the lake. He was too busy swimming to notice the canoe or the man in it.

Bill Bacheller had seen big game swim before, and he wasn't long in concluding that that animal was there by a special dispensation of a kind Providence with a love for poor guides in north Maine. With one powerful stroke, the canoe was set upon the trail of the moose, and the guide bent himself to the task of overtaking the game before it reached shore.

It is no easy trick to lasso a bull moose in the water from a canoe, particularly when alone in the craft. Bill paddled swiftly up in the rear of the moose, and by the time that great beast had realized that he was being pursued he had his canoe well up to him, with the stout rope which all Maine guides carry coiled at his feet and ready for use.

Nobody knows more about the power of a moose's neck than Bill Bacheller, and, if somebody down at the station hadn't given him a pint of "red-eye" earlier in the day, he would have thought better of his task and would have killed the animal in the water just as it reached the shore. But Bill's blood was hot, and he wasn't thinking of trifles. Besides, every guide in Maine has an ambition to capture a moose alive. Stories are numerous of these captures and of the domestic uses to which the naimals are put. Their immense strength and speed make them desirable.

Just as the canoe reached a point abeam of the swimming animal, which now was forging ahead at top speed, Bill gave his canoe one final lift, and then, casting his paddle into the bottom, took the rope and threw it over the bull's horns, settling it well down onto his head. He tightened it. Then he took up two notches in his belt, swallowed the other half of the pint of whisky and got ready for something to happen. He knew that when that moose's feet struck bottom near shore there was going to be some fun for everybody concerned.

In two minutes the bull found mud. One minute later Bill left his canoe and went flying through space in the trail of that terrified beast, whose terror was fast giving away to a rage that boded no good for the reckless guide. Bill landed on his feet and then the struggle commenced.

The bull soon found that the rope was on to stay, for the harder he pulled back the tighter the noose drew on his antlers. Then he made a dash at Bill who coolly stepped around a tree and brought the moose short up on the other side, so that the two glared at each other. The guide now realized that to surrender meant death under the hoofs of the maddened bull. Back and forth in the underbrush of the shore the two fought, the man always keeping a tree between him and the bull, who seemed never to lose strength, but whose rage increased momentarily until he was in a foam of fury.

Nobody knows how long the pair fought there on the shore. Certainly it was a royal contest. The man seemed about to win, when far out through the endless woods there came a call—a low moaning cry, that rang through the aisles of the forest and echoed back from the hills along the lake.

Bill heard it and so did the bull.

Bill said: "Damnation!" and he said it forcibly, too.

Some infernal scoundrel was "calling moose" with one of those great birch-bark horns that New Yorkers saw at the sportsmen's exhibition in Madison Square Garden in March.

"It's Jim Brown, curse him," said Bill to himself. "I'd know that call anywhere's."

Again the call rang out weird and ghostly, but potent in its attraction of the moose. Bill now had the bull close to a stout young second-growth birch with a half hitch around it with the rope. He was preparing to give the bull a licking to break him when the call first sounded. The bull was in a frenzy. The imitation call of the cow moose kept ringing through the trees and the big beast made one final fight—this time for liberty, not for the life of his tormentor. He gave a mighty swing and up came the tree by the roots. Bill hung to the rope and went with it, flying over rocks and trees and stumps and windfalls in danger of death at every leap of the moose.

As the two went over a "blowndown," as Maine guides term the trees cast down by the gales, Bill made a sudden dash and attempted to get another half hitch around a stump. The moose saw him jump, swerved to one side, gave one more leap, and, breaking the stump off short at its base, loosed the rope from the torn hands of the man and went flying through the woods, after his fate, which he presently met, a mile beyond, at the hand of Jim Brown's party.

Bill Bacheller was well nigh done by the fight. When finally he recovered himself and got back to his canoe he made a solemn vow that next time he saw Jim Brown he'd wipe up northern Maine with him.

BOOK OF BEN SIRA.

Important Discovery of Portions of a Biblical Document Many Centuries Old.

Intimations of a great Biblical discovery have from time to time during the last few months come across the sea. They have been received with doubt by some scholars, but now all question is at an end. The discoverers have made known the details to the world, and the Herald reproduces two pages of an ancient Hebrew manuscript that proves many important things to the student of the Bible. This manuscript copsists of nine pages of the ancient Book of Ecclesiasticus in the original Hebrew, says the New York Herald.

Up to its chance discovery there were many doubts as to the genuineness of the book, as no proof existed of the alleged Hebrew original.

The story of the finding of this wonderful old writing is remarkable. Prof. Sayce, the famous Biblical scholar and writer, bought a box of Hebrew and Arabic fragments. When these were turned over to the Bodleian's librarians, Prof. Neubauer was astonished to find no less than nine leaves of a book of which the modern learned world had nothing but translation.

If you will look among the apocryphal writings you will find a remarkable book called "Ecclesiasticus," or the "Wisdom of Ben Strach." In the first part of that collection of ancient wisdom it is stated that it was translated into Greek by the grandson of Jesus, son of Sirach of Jerusalem, who lived between 200 and 170 B. C.

Hitherto some scholars have doubted the genuineness of the statement, for they could never find the Hebrew version or any copy of it to which the Greek translator referred. There were other scholars who were convinced that there must have been a Hebrew original, because the book was so often quoted by the rabbis of the Talmud, who ignored such books as had been written in Greek. The Hebrew version had been mentioned by a famous rabbi, Saladyan, who died 949 A. D., but from that day to this nothing had been seen of any Hebrew text of the book.

It remained for English savants, in 1897, to find a portion of the book in the original tongue, and startle the religious world by its publication.

ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The importance of this discovery is easily estimated if we remember that the book was written before the book of Ecclesiastics or Daniel, which are now part of the Bible. Even if the book of Sirach is not a canonical book the fact that it is reverently quoted by the church fathers and the rabbis of the Talmud points to its great importance, aside from the proverbs to be found in it.

It is important to note that when this book was written the Book of Isaiah, as we now have it, all sixty-six chapters, was considered one book, and the works of the twelve minor prophets existed substantially as we have them, for all are mentioned by name by the writer of Ecclesiasticus.

But the very greatest import of this discovery is its bearing upon the study of the canonical books of the Bible. Upon one of the fac-similes may be seen a note, written on the margin in Hebrew characters, much as a modern volume is annotated by a scholarly reader. Critics of the Bible have long contended that similar notes must have been made upon the margins of the manuscripts of the books of the Bible, and later included in the text by the scribes engaged in copying them. In no other way can they account for such statements as, "In those days there was no king in Israel" (Judges xvii., 6), the kingdom not having been instituted until many years after the time at which the passages preceding and succeeding this were written.

But the Bodleian manuscript is of great importance in another way. When placed side by side with the theories of the critics who attempted to restore the original text from the Greek and Syriac translations in their hands it shows how far they were from understanding the text.

HOW IT AFFECTS RESTORED TEXTS.

Now, this would not be so very striking as applied to an apocryphal book, but similar methods are attempted every day with the text of the Bible itself. The critics take some Greek and Syriac translation of Isaiah, for instance, and because they do not understand the Hebrew of certain passages they "restore" the text, as they say, according to the translations.

This might be very useful at times, but Prof. Neubauer's publication of this manuscript is a warning to the Bible critics to be very careful how they tamper with the text of the Bible. It may not be the Bible's fault if they do not understand it.

When the English scholars, Prof. Neubauer and his colaborer, Prof. A. E. Cowley, examined these worn, torn fragments they asked themselves several questions.

How old was this manuscript? They found that it was not written on parchment, but on old Oriental paper. There was no date on it. How were they to fix the time at which this copy was made? There was but one way, and Prof. Schechter of Cambridge had pointed that out by his study of a single leaf of a similar manuscript found at the same time. They compared the paper and the form of the letters with other manuscripts in the library which were dated, and soon decided that the pages before them belonged to the tenth century, as nearly as possible.

Where was it written? This was soon settled when they found Persian notes on the margin. They decided that the copy must have been made in Persia, possibly in Bagdad. This was made all the more probable by the fact that Saladyah, the last writer to refer to the Hebrew text, had lived in Persia.

But a deeper question was raised. Was this manuscript a copy of the original Hebrew version, or was it not a translation from the Greek or Syriac? Prof. Schechter suggested that the form in which it was written, each line divided into two parts, was never found in the translations. And when the Hebrew was compared with the other versions it was found that it was the simplest of all, and evidently the most primitive.

So, to show this to all readers, the editors not only printed the Hebrew and its Greek equivalent, but also added the best known Greek and Syriac versions, so that any scholar could make the comparison for himself.

No one can estimate the far-reaching value of this discovery, which has almost the power of a new revelation. It may be only the beginning of such discoveries, but even if nothing else is found these few yellowed leaves, wafted almost by a miracle over the space of ten centuries, will furnish food for thought to students of the Bible all over the world, and will serve to check many of the wild theories so freely advanced by many destructive critics.

A Bad Failure.

San Francisco, Cal., May 11.—One of the worst failures known in San Francisco for several years occurred today. Williams, Brown & Co., who did a heavy trade in canned salmon, wheat and fruit with Australia, failed for $600,000.

THE CITY OF OAKS

The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and withal presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While backing in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by the new to one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the old world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1865, Raleigh has steadily grown into a respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water supply; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most excellent; its debt is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city of which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Police Census, 1896.

In the census taken by this department, the enumerators received and conscientiously followed instructions, putting the name of no one on their books who lived outside the corporate limits. This showed a population of 13,081. When we recall the fact that the corporate limits have not been extended since 1856, that a large number of our citizens who are essentially of the city, have built up homes just outside, that the increase by reason of establishment of factories and manufacturing plants is all on the outside, amounting in round numbers to not less than 4,500, we can reasonably claim a population incident to and being a part of our city of not less than 17,500 showing a gratifying increase since the census taken in 1890.

Street Directory.

The State Capitol is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the North, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West, Fayetteville street running South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side.	West Side.
Wilmington,	Salisbury,
Blount,	McDowell and Manly,
Person,	Dawson,
Bloodworth,	Harrington,
East,	West,
Swain and Haywood,	Saunders.

Newbern avenue and Hillsboro street separate the city North and South. From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hillsboro street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:

North Side.	South Side.
Edenton,	Morgan,
Jones,	Hargett,
Lane,	Martin,
North and Oakwood avenue,	Davie,
Johnson and Polk,	Cabarrus,
Peace,	Lenoir,
Firwood avenue,	South,
	Smithfield and Cannon.

The buildings are numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capitol.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 503¾ miles.
Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
Number of electoral votes, 11.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Land surface, 48,666 square miles.
Water surface, 3,620 square miles.
Area Dismal Swamps, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,579.
Indian population (census 1890) 1,571.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (cesus 1890), 1,617,947.
Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
White population (census 1890), 1,049,191.
Colored population (census 1890), 567,170.
Total water-power, 3,500,00 horse-power.
Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,888 feet.
Average area of counties is 507 square miles.
Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 180.
Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
Average elevation of State above sea level is 640 feet.
Average mean annual temperature, 59 degrees Fahrenheit.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 23.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.
Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.
Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.
Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.
Limit to State and county taxes, 66 2-3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, $2.
Highest point of Smoky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 76 degrees; Florence, Italy, 75 degrees.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.
State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
The highest point of Blue Ridge mountain in the State is Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet.
The average date of first killing frost is October 10, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
The largest drainage area of the State is that of the Cape Fear river, aggregating over 8,000 square miles.
Asheville is 2,250 feet above sea level. Mean annual temperature, 54.20 degrees—summer, 71.70 degrees; winter, 38.02 degrees.
Mean annual rainfall at Raleigh, 48 inches; Florence, Italy, 27 inches. Altitude above sea level of Raleigh, 365 feet.
Position of Raleigh—State capitol—is latitude 35 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude, 78 degrees, 38 minutes, 5 seconds.
The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape. The General Assembly has power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.
Married women retain all their real and personal property, exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers, for their work, are required.
Legislature, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, $4.00 per day.
Homesteads are allowed to the amount of $1,000 value and personal property to the amount of $500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works was constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887, Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoirs pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,516 gallons.

There are 125 public fire-hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.
13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.
14—S. W. corner of North and Person streets.
15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.
16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.
21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.
23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.
24—N. E. corner Davie and Bloodworth streets.
25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.
26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.
27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.
212—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.
214—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.
31—S. W. corner Davie and Dawson streets.
32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.
34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.
35—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.
36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.
37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.
4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital hose house.)
41—Dawson street (West side) between Jones and Lane streets.
42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.
43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.
47—North street, west of Salisbury, near car shed.
321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.
45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.
52—Insane Asylum.

Public Buildings.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, West Raleigh.
City Hall and Market, Fayetteville.
Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, corner South and Bloodworth.
County Court House, Fayetteville.
County Jail, rear of county Court House.
Executive Mansion (Governor's residence), Burke square, on Blount.
North Carolina Insane Asylum, Southwest Raleigh.
North Carolina Penitentiary, on Southern railroad, o. s. w.
North Carolina Institute for the Blind, corner Jones and Dawson.
North Carolina Agricultural building, corner Edenton and Halifax.
North Carolina Experimental buildings, Hillsboro road, o. s. w.
North Carolina Exposition and Agricultural Society building, Hillsboro, o. s. w.
State Capitol (executive building), Union Square, center of city.
State Arsenal, Union Square.
Soldiers' Home Buildings, Newberne avenue, o. s. e.
Supreme Court building, corner Edenton and Salisbury.
United States Court House and Post-office, Fayetteville.

Public Monuments.

Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Union Square.
Washington Monument, Union square.

Public School Buildings.

Centennial Graded School, foot of Fayetteville.
Garfield Graded School (colored) South Swain.
Murphy Graded School, corner Person and Polk.
Washington Graded School, west South street.

FRANK STRONACH'S

Carriage-Harness Repository and Horse Emporium,

N. s. 319, 321 and 323 Wilmington Street,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons. Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagonettes and Dashing Teams for Pic-nic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

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ALL VARIETIES IN BULK!

Our Seeds are Fresh!
Our Seeds Grow!
Our Prices are Low!

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SIMPSON'S PHARMACY,

Pullen Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MARKET ON THE RISE

Trading Controlled Entirely by the Bull Element.

ADVANCE NOT EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

WHEAT DECLINED ON GENERAL REALIZING AND LARGE SELLING.

The Decline is Merely a Reaction After a Sharp Advance—Cotton Moderately Active, With Prices Steady.

New York, May 12.—The general effect of the day's trading was to confirm bull sentiment, although there was selling in the last hour on gold shipments and it was admitted that this factor might be important again today. The market has gone up for several days in succession, which fact stimulated selling yesterday on the ground that the change in the situation was not sufficient to warrant belief in a long continued advance. Nevertheless there are more bulls than were two weeks ago, and if the market sells off on gold shipments there will be buying by those who believe that the main tendency is strong.

Close observers claim that long stock is again coming upon the market in small lots, in the high-priced coal stocks, in some cases prominent names are mentioned as sellers. Bears on the coal stocks continue to say that trade does not revive and although there is improvement over the stagnation of the first four months of the year, there is nothing like the volume of buying necessary to give adequate returns on the coal stocks.

The recent strength in Manhattan brought rumors of buying in the interest of Metropolitan Traction. These rumors have been credited in some rather well informed circles, qualified however by the statement that the individuals who are giving the orders may be acting for themselves. One phase of the story is that Mr. George Gould would be willing to have less care and responsibility than is involved in standing at the head of three properties, respectively as large as Western Union, Missouri Pacific and Manhattan.

Some friends of the American Tobacco Company say that the resignations from the directory may have been inspired by desire on the part of prominent men who have resigned, to escape the personal liability incident to directorship, including indictments, etc., where the anti-trust law invoked. In other words most of the retiring directors still have an interest in the property, but it will be represented by friends or relatives.

There has lately been large buying of Northern Pacific preferred for foreign account. Northern Pacific officials tell their friends that there is reason to expect earnings at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the preferred stock at no very remote period.

Newark, N. J., telegraphs: The annual meeting of the American Tobacco Company was held here today. The annual report of the company which was presented at the meeting, it is understood, show that the year 1896 was one of the best in the history of the company, and show an increase in the surplus from $750,000 to $1,000,000. Changes in the board will be necessary because of the retirement of Messrs. Ginter and Gale, on account of advanced years and inability to attend board meetings, and of Vice-President Marburg, who goes abroad for an extended tour. These retirements will result in the election of some of the younger and more active members of the company who are well qualified by virtue of their knowledge of the business and trade conditions. Mr. Ginter's interests will be represented as formerly by George Ahrents in spite of the reports to the contrary recently.

Chicago wires: "Herr Kaufman put out 50,000 wheat this morning. Reported 10,000 wheat worked for export."

Wheat declined on general realizing and continued large selling by Baldwin and Farnham. The trouble is the market had become overbought and the elimination of the short interest induced the bears to make an attack. The decline is merely a natural reaction after the recent sharp and steady advance. Foreigners here have taken loads of wheat for shipment on September and October contracts. In consequence of yesterday's large business, and the advance in prices, exporters have withdrawn from the market for the next by shipments.

The weather bureau reports general rain all over the wheat and corn belts extending east of the Rocky Mountains to the Lake regions. No rain has fallen in California.

The Illinois State crop report makes the condition of winter wheat in that State 91 per cent. It says: "Of the 1,- acres seeded to wheat 1,229,500 acres were destroyed and the ground will be used for other crops. The amount left, 250,500 acres, is the smallest or least area ever cultivated in Illinois."

Wheat here quiet and steady at last night's prices, but soon developed strength and activity on the Illinois State crop report, continued dry weather in California and good foreign buying in the late months, supplementing the firmer and higher cables. Prices may slump off from this range on rainfall and appearance of rain in California, but we believe prices will eventually go higher on the merits of the statistical position and the demand and supply pending the deliveries of the new crop. We also think well of corn and advise its purchase on any decline.

Cotton was weak this morning on general selling and absence of support on Liverpool cables and the absence of outside speculative demand. Rather unfavorable weekly government crop bulletin yesterday is nullified everywhere by the weather bureau reporting fine general warm rains all over the South, with the temperature this morning ranging from 60 to 74 degrees through the cotton belt.

Stocks.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co	10¾
pref'd	29
Atchison	10⅝
pref'd	20
American Cotton Oil	11¼
pref'd	58
American Tobacco	71¾
pref'd	104
B & O	11¼
Bay State Gas	8½
C. C. C. & St. L	28
Canada Southern	46⅝
C. & O	16⅝
B. & Q	74½
Chicago Gas	81⅞
Colorado Fuel and Iron	16½
Canadian Pacific	54¾
Consolidated Gas	162⅝
Del., Lack. & W	148½
Delaware & Hudson	105½
Denver & Rio Grande	10
pref'd	38
Erie	12½
General Electric	31¾
Hocking Valley	1⅛
Illinois Central	92½
J. Central	77⅝
L. & N	45⅛
L. E. & W	14½
pref'd	64
Laclede Gas	22
Lead	24½
pref'd	92¼
Lake Shore	163½
Missouri Pacific	13⅝
Mobile & Ohio	17
Manhattan	83½
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	11
pref'd	27½
Michigan Central	96
North American	4
Northern Pacific	13¼
pref'd	37
N. W	104½
pref'd	154½
N. Y. Central	99⅝
Omaha	56⅝
pref'd	138
Ontario & Western	13⅜
Pullman Palace Car Co	157
Pacific Mail	27⅛
Rock Island	63½
Reading	19
Sugar	114½
pref'd	103¾
St. Paul	74½
pref'd	131
Standard Rope & Twine	7½
Southern Railway	8
pref'd	26¾
Silver Certificates	60½
Sus. & Western	7⅝
pref'd	20½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19½
Texas Pacific	8⅞
Union Pacific	7¼
U. S. Rubber	12⅝
pref'd	63¾
U. S. Leather	7
pref'd	54½
W. & L. E	2⅞
pref'd	4⅝
Wabash	12⅝
pref'd	26½
Western Union	76½

LONDON MONEY.

London, May 12.—2:15 p. m.—Consols strong, 113⅜. Americans are a shade above opening and firm. Other markets closed firm without special features. Bar silver-fairly active, 27¾d.

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston 8's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phosphate W'ks	105	106
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	106½	107½
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101	102
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling	7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling	7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling	7½
Middling	7⅜ to 7½

Prices firm.

SPOT COTTON.

New York May 12.—Spot market steady; middling uplands 7¾c; total sales 2,913 bales.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

New York, May 12.—Cotton futures closed steady; total sales 87,500 bales. January 6.89; February 6.93; March 6.97; May 7.41; June 7.42; July 7.45; August 7.39; September 7.05; October 6.83; November 6.82; December 6.85.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, May 12.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the ports today: Galveston, 792; Norfolk, 427; Houston, 560; Memphis, 69; Mobile, 66; Savannah, 1,576; Charleston, 498.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES.

Liverpool, May 12.—12:30 p. m.—Spot cotton quiet; prices unchanged. Middlings, 4 7-32d; sales, 8,000; export, 500, receipts, 2,000; American, 100. Futures opened steady, demand moderate.

May-June, 4.08; June-July, 4.08@4.07; July-August, 4.07@4.06; August-September, 4.04; September-October, 3.53@3.53; October-November, 3.53; January-February, 3.49@3.48; February-March, 3.49.

Futures quiet at advance.

2 p. m.—Quiet and steady. May, 4.09; May-June, 4.08; June-July, 4.07; July-August, 4.06; August-September, 4.03; September-October, 3.58@3.59; October-November, 3.53; December-January, 3.48@3.49; January-February, 3.48@3.49; February-March, 3.49.

4 p. m.—Futures easy at the decline: May, 4.07@4.08; May-June, 4.06@4.07; June-July, 4.05@4.06; July-August, 4.04@4.05; August-September, 4.01; September-October, 3.57; October-November, 3.50@3.51; November-December, 3.48@3.49; December-January, 3.47@3.48; January-February, 3.47@3.48; February-March, 3.48.

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKGET.

Flour—Best patent, per barrel, $6.00; straights, per barrel, $5.50; clear flour, $5; low grades, $4.50.

Lard—Best, per pound, 8c; medium, 7c

Bacon—Western, 7½c per pound.

Hams—North Carolina, 11½c; Baltimore, 13c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arbuckles, 16@20c per pound; green coffee, 12*@20c.

Butter—Best country, 25c; country, 20c; western creamery, 20c.

Eggs—12½ c per dozen.

Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12½c; unevaporated, 10c; evaporated apples, 8c; unevaporated, 5c.

Chickens—Spring, 15@20c; old hens, 25@30c.

Cabbage—Per crate, $2; per head, 5@10c.

Beans—String, per crate, $1.75; per quart, 10c.

Squash—Per crate, $1.50.

Potatoes—Old, per bushel, 75c; new, per bushel, $2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, $5 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per head, 5@10c.

Radishes—Per bunch, 2½@5c.

Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.

Peas—Per peck, 30c; per qupart, 5c.

Tomatoes—Per dozen, 50c.

Onions—Per bunch, 5c; seven bunches for 25c.

Spinnage—Per bushel, 60c; per peck, 20c.

Bananas—Per bunch, 75c@$1.50.

Lemons—Per box, 350 to 360 in a box, $2.75@3.50.

Peanuts—Per pound, 2*@4c, according to grade.

Pineapples—Each, 12@25c.

Oranges—Messina, per box, $2.50@4.00; California, per box, $3.50@4.50.

Apples—Per barrel, $3.50@4.50, according to grade.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago May 12.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
July	73⅝	73⅝
Sept	69½	69½
CORN—		
July	25⅝	25½
Sept	26½	26⅝
OATS—		
July	18½	18½
Sept	18½	18⅝
PORK—		
July	$8 60	$8 65
Sept	8 67	8 67
LARD—		
July	3 97	3 97
Sept	4 07	4 07
RIBS—		
July	4 65	4 65
Sept	4 67	4 70

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, May 12.—Stocks—The London stock market this morning was steady and Consols were strong, on the cessation of hostilities between Turkey and Greece, the market for Americans, however, was dull and neglected. The market during the morning was very quiet, but the undertone was distinctly good, notably in the Grangers. Western Union people state that the Bell Telephone decision is not important, and would not affect their interests to any material extent. Our information is that the Western Union people are trying to belittle the importance of the decision. There was little or nothing doing in Sugar today, although the price declined about 1 per cent. on moderate dealings, traders are disposed to be bearish on it, predicting that the schedule, as amended by the Senate tariff committee, will meet with a vigorous opposition before the whole Senate. The buying of Northern Pacific preferred continues to be excellent. In the afternoon news from Chicago said the Humphrey gas bill had been defeated, which caused a decline of about 1½ per cent. from the highest in Chicago Gas. There was very little doing in the railway list. In the dealings there was a small reaction, caused by rumors of gold exports and some profit taking. The market closed irregular, but steady.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU.

New York, May 12.—Cotton—The response from Liverpool to the advance in our market yesterday was very disappointing to the friends of cotton here. Opening quotations in that market were about unchanged and final prices showed a loss of about 1½ points as compared with yesterday. The trade had expected an improvement of at least 2-64d in the price of futures in Liverpool. In consequence of this failure on the part of the Liverpool market to assist in the upward movement our market was easier on the opening and declined up to noon. There is no feature to the trading, except the comparative strength of the June and July options which are relatively stronger than the balance of the market, owing to the effort on the part of buyers of spot cotton to accumulate cotton for export. The new crop months are easier on reports that weather indications are for showers all over the cotton belt tomorrow. Were it not for the light receipts and the free bidding for spot cotton the temper of the trade would, we think result in materially lower prices. As it is the rate at which stocks of cotton are being depleted in New York city must sooner or later result in a very material stiffening of the price for the article.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

Chicago, May 12.—Wheat—After nervous fluctuations extending over a range of 1⅝c, wheat finally closed just where it opened and about the same as last night. Early buying was mainly on orders from the seaboard and foreigners were reported good buyers at New York and London. California was unchanged and the Illinois crop report showed a worse condition of affairs than had been even dreamed of. Advices from the Southwest, however, were more favorable and indicated an early harvest. The market broke back to its starting point on a sale of about 2,000,000 bushels by a prominent St. Louis short seller. Cash business continues unimportant and the reported large business at the seaboard yesterday failed of confirmation. Trade is nervous and runs quickly on any news either way. We think the buying side safest for the present.

Corn and oats eased off again a shade after the shorts bought yesterday. Receipts continue light.

Provisions developed no new feature worth recording.

KENNETT, HARRIS & CO.

CUTHBERT & CO.'S COTTON LETTER.

Cotton—Was moderately active today, but showed a slightly easier undertone from the start. In the early trading prices declined 5 to 7 points on disappointing Liverpool cables, spot cotton there ruling dull and unchanged, with sales of but 8,000 bales, while futures closed easy at 1 to 1½ points decline after having opened 1-64d higher. General heavy warm rains fell all over the South, with port receipts of 7,000 bales, helped to depress the market. Later, under stimulating influence of steady Southern spot markets, with spot sales here of 2,915 bales, of which 2,194 were for export and 709 were taken for home consumption, the market rallied on covering of shorts and recovered all the loss. At the close reports of general curtailment of production by the majority of the Southern mills will be agreed upon by manufacturers at a conference to be held at Charlotte on Saturday.

Won by a Clear Wheel

Baltimore, May 11.—W. Fred Simms, the crack Washington cyclist, was defeated at Electric Park this afternoon by John Lawson, better known as "The Terrible Swede," in straight heats. They were paced by a triplet. The first mile was covered in 2:01 1-5. The heat was close, Lawson winning by only eight inches. In the second heat Lawson won by a clear wheel in 2:02 2-5.

Col. Mosby Improving.

Washington, May 11.—A letter received today from Miss Pauline Mosby states that her father, Col. John S. Mosby, is improving daily.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

1897.

Recognized as a Great, Safe, Clean Family Paper—A Force in Public Affairs and Potent for Entertainment and Culture of Every Member of the Family.

A COLORED SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

There is a place in the United States for a weekly of really high intellectual quality, and the American people have given THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE the compliment of a lavish welcome. During the past year THE WEEKLY was taken in over 245,000 families and read by about 1,250,000 people. Every effort will be made in 1897 to brighten and enrich the paper and make it necessary to thousands of new friends.

Patriotic, self-respecting and enterprising, THE TRIBUNE is fearless and scholarly in editorial comment on public affairs, steadfast in principle, and not whirled about with every gust of passion; and it exhibits in every issue the truly American qualities of quickness, directness, brilliancy and force. It has won from Democratic rivals, by its thoroughly American spirit, the admission that it commands the respect of all parties."

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a now well known and important part.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE ministers to all the sweet and wholesome interests of life; and it is distinctly a paper for families and for those who want the spirit and the editorials of the leading Republican paper of the United States. It has an excellent Agricultural page, a page of Science and Mechanics, a charming page especially for women, a strong array of market reports of unchallenged excellence, and book reviews, foreign letters, and bright miscellany, in addition to the news of the week.

It can usually be subscribed for with local county weeklies. Sample copies free.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is printed on Tuesday and Friday, and gives twice as much matter as The Weekly.

The craving for color on the part of the young, and even of other members of a family, has now been recognized by THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the publication of a colored supplement of 16 pages, with each Friday's paper. If not gratified in a proper way, the liking for pictures and innocent bright reading matter will incline many to seek in less desirable publications that which they cannot find in their favorite paper. The jokes and quaint paragraphs, and the fifty- or more political cartoons, humorous sketches and half-tones, and other amusing contents of the colored supplement will prove a welcome addition to the wiser and weightier parts of the paper. It is printed on superfine paper.

There is great need for a low-priced popular humorous weekly in this country. The present pictoral weeklies, whetner printed in black or in colors, all sell for 10 cents a copy, or for $5.00 a year. THE TRIBUNE'S colored supplement is virtually a 5 cent pictoral weekly, in several colors, worth $2.50 a year. At this price, however, it would be expensive, if sold separately, but it is to be sent free to every subscriber to the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE who sends to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. This is a bargain, considering the fact that THE TRIBUNE is incapable of sending into any family anything which is unfit to be read there.

Sample copies of Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY (with colored supplement each Friday) will be sent to those who forward to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. Those who do not remit $2.00 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

DAILY, $8.00 a year. SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY $2.00. WEEKLY, $1.00. TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1897, with full election returns, out in January, 25 cents a copy. THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

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One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8 00
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Raleigh, N. C.

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TWO EYES. | TWO EYES. | TWO EYES.

HAVEN'T YOU

Something that needs nickle plating, if so, send to us and we will give you a first-class job at reasonable rate. Send us your Bicycle when it needs repairing. We have a first-class workman in this department. We rent first-class wheels, and sell the prettiest and best wheel you have seen, The owler. Call to see them.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,

216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager — W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk, Va., to Nashville, Tenn., via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Nashville to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south. Sleeping car Raleigh to Greensboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. — W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

FOR

Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books

WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

Weather Report.

Washington, May 12.—Forecast for Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina: Threatening weather with showers; southerly winds.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Thursday, threatening weather and showers.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	66	.14	S.	Cloudy.
Charlotte	70	.04	S.	Rain.
Wilmington	72	.00	S.	Cloudy.
Hatteras	68	.00	S. W.	Pt'ly Cl'dy
Washington	70	.00	S.	Cloudy.
New York	66	.06	S.	Rain.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 73; normal, 67; departure 6.

Total rainfall for the day, .14; normal, .20; departure, .06.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 6 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 134 degrees.

Deficiency of rainfall since May 1st, .77 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, .28 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The barometer is still low in the lake region, with a trough of low pressure extending southwestward to Texas.

The weather is now cloudy and threatening throughout nearly the entire country, with light rains at a large number of stations. The largest amounts were 1.66 inches at Corpus Christi and 1.04 at Amarillo, Texas, and 1.12 at Norfolk.

The weather is cooler in the northwest, but continues very warm in the south.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Local and Personal.

Mr. William Simpson has gone to Wilmington to join the Shriners.

Mrs. P. B. Hawkins, of Louisburg, is in the city visiting Mrs. A. B. Andrews.

An unusually large number of lay delegates are attending the Episcopal convention.

Mrs. M. L. Clark went to Charlotte yesterday on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Creighton, who is ill.

Representative McKinzie, of Rowan county, is in the city attending the Episcopal convention.

Attention is called to the special rates offered by the Southern Railway in our advertising columns.

Prof. Chas. Baskerville, President Alderman and Dr. K. P. Battle, of the State University, are in the city.

The Capital Club will give a german tonight complimentary to the pharmacists who are attending the convention here.

St. Mary's school will entertain the convention and the delegates to the Woman's Auxiliary this afternoon from 5 to 8 o'clock.

There was a brilliant electric display over the entrance of the Yarborough House last evening in honor of the visitors in the city.

Albert Tillery was sent to jail to await the July court by Justice H. H. Roberts yesterday for the larceny of some harness from Mr. A. V. Emery.

Justice Roberts sent Colley Smith to the roads yesterday to work out a fine of $5.50 for trespass. When he serves this sentence out he will be tried for perjury.

The people of Raleigh appreciate the compliment paid Rev. Dr. Marshall by the convention in electing him its president. A better man could not have been found.

A preliminary hearing will be given Tom Terrell for the murder of John Gill at Wake Forest before Justice of the Peace H. H. Roberts this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Rev. J. P. Barrett, of Norfolk, is preaching with great power at the Christian church. The services are doing much good. Services begin at 8 o'clock every evening.

On account of the barbecue of the State Pharmaceutical Association at the Fair grounds this afternoon, the Raleigh Electric Company will run the street cars to the Fair grounds for the benefit of those desiring to attend.

It is reported that J. Wiley Shook and J. B. Fortune are the leading candidates thus far for the clerkship of the Federal Court here. Judge Riddick is the present incumbent. All the candidates yet mentioned for the place are from the Western district.

The tenth annual meeting of the North Carolina Funeral Directors' Association will meet in this city June 15th and 16th, 1897. Addresses will be made by Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Raleigh; F. H. Vogler, of Salem; J. M. Harry, of Charlotte, and L. T. Christian, of Richmond. Mr. Harry is president of the association.

The commencement exercises at Shaw University will take place in the University chapel at 11 a. m. tomorrow. The annual address will be given by Rev. B. L. Whitman, D.D., president of Columbia University, Washington, D. C. The diplomas will be presented by Representative James H. Young, of this city. A class of ten will graduate.

Mr. H. S. Chadwick, of Charlotte, chairman of the committee on arrangements, has invited Governor Russell to visit Charlotte May 20th, as the guest of the city and attend the exercises in celebration of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. A sham battle will be fought on this occasion. It is probable that Major Hayes and Col. Harrell will attend.

Hokey Pokey.

Dughi begins making today his popular Hokey-Pokey ice cream. On Friday afternoon from 4 to 4:30 o'clock he will give one Hokey-Pokey to every little girl that comes to his store, bringing this notice.

Dughi also offers two prizes for the two best short jokes that the girls hand in at this time, written in their own handwriting—a half gallon of ice cream for dinner Sunday.

Mr. Hamrick's Tour.

Mr. J. Y. Hamrick is making an extended tour of the State in his official capacity as labor commissioner and mine inspector. He is visiting especially the various mills and mines with a view to getting reports as required by law. Cleveland and Rutherford have already been traversed and reports from their mines and mills forwarded to Mr. Hamrick's office here. He is now in Gaston county.

PROF. EMERY'S STATEMENT

EIGHT CATTLE AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS SLAUGHTERED.

Every Precaution Against the Spread of the Disease Taken—One Cow the Probable Source of the Disease.

Yesterday four more cattle from the herd at the Experiment Farm were slaughtered because they were affected tuberculosis. An account of the action of the Chamber of Commerce on the matter was given yesterday morning. Everything possible is being done to prevent the spread of this terrible plague. Eight cattle have now been slaughtered at the Experiment Farm. Two cows who have been examined and pronounced sound were to have been sold at the market today, but Dr. McKee has forbidden the sale.

In connection with the killing of the cattle at the Experiment Station, Prof. Emery furnishes the following statement:

"The Experiment Station desires no secrecy and will in due time give the public all the facts of the finding of tuberculosis here and of the destruction of some of the animals composing the dairy herd of cows.

"So far as ther was any danger from this trouble here, it has been removed. The danger was to our customers only, and these we protected and will reasure from the result of the tests and post mortem examinations. It was partly for this purpose the last six of the eight cows destroyed were killed at the present time.

"As soon as any reaction was found in milch cows no dairy product was sold except pasteurized cream. This removed the danger of infection, if any germs were present. The cream which contains the only product generally sold from the experiment farm is obtained by centrifugal separation which tends, if any bacilli are present in the fluid, to throw it out. But by promptly disposing of some incipient cases, under close scrutiny we are able to say that it is entirely improbable that any germs of disease have been sent out in dairy products as in no case was any disease found generalized enough to reach the udders of the cows except one which has for some time been kept apart from the others and the milk discarded. This one cow was probably the source of the disease in her fellows somewhat in the same way as families are infected by one diseased member, or as any reader may become infected in places of public gathering, or of private resort, from his fellows.

"The cows destroyed were in no case, but the one previously isolated, capable of communicating the disease in any common way at the incipient stage at which the disease was arrested.

"It was to ascertain the facts in regard to chance of infection through milk, and the probability of saving some of the cows for beef that they were slaughtered at this time, even before anything but the most delicate chemical test could have suggested the possibility of any disease in them.

"The tests were made at the instance and by the aid of the writer who employed Drs. Terry and McMackin to assist in them.

Aid was furnished by Dr. Salman, of the bureau of animal industry, who sent an expert veterinarian, Dr. Melvin, here and made some physical examinations and post mortems of the two cows, in one of which the disease was apparently generalized.

"In order to secure some assurances named above, and to reduce the expense of the Experiment Station these other cows, except the first two, have been slaughtered at the present time, although Dr. Melvin suggested they be kept a month and the second test made before the cows were condemned. The examination of worst cases first, led down to cases so circumscribed that two were passed as fit for food, and two were slaughtered in which no trace of disease could be found.

"Even those so slightly diseased as to have been passed by the veterinarians as fit to use have been disinfected and deeply buried. Only the two in which no sign of infection could be found by close post mortem examinations are offered for sale. Well would it be for other cities if the meat supplied were known to be as healthy and free from disease as these heifers from the Experiment Station herd. In the publication of the work and tests made by the station an effort will be made to show how and when and why these tests should be made. Also that in the making of these tests the public can be assured that it is a heroic application for a private dairyman to make and if one does it should have the fullest confidence and custom of citizens because they should know that in the assurance thus obtained there lies the maximum amount of safety."

FRANK E. EMERY.

SPECIAL MEETING.

R. & G. Stockholders Endorse the Issuance of 5 per Cent. Bonds.

A meeting of the private stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was held yesterday morning in the office of the company on the corner of North and Halifax streets. The meeting lasted only a short time. The only business transacted was endorsing by resolution the issuance of the 5 per cent. bonds. It will be remembered that a short time since the company issued $1,000,000 5 per cent. bonds to take the place of their 8 per cent. bonds. The purchasers of the bonds desired that the stockholders take this action. President R. C. Hoffman, Vice President St. John and Judge Watts attended the meeting. Messrs. Chamberlain, Fisher and Sherwood, all large stockholders, were present. Those who attended from Raleigh were Messrs. J. B. Batchelor, B. Cameron, R. T. Gray, A. M. McPheeters, W. C. Stronach and W. R. Tucker.

A Protest Filed.

The counties of Halifax and Northampton of this State and Brunswick of Virginia have filed a complaint and petition with the railroad commissioners protesting against a proposed change in the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which will cause the discontinuance of Gastonia as a depot. Such a change, they say, would work a great hardship to shippers and others in that locality.

During the last Legislature a bill was passed which provided that the Raleigh and Gaston Company should be allowed to straighten the curves of the road, subject to the approval of the railroad commission.

Ice cream freezers of most improved patterns, at Hughes'.

Odorless Refrigerators, the best yet invented, at Hughes'.

SOMETHING NEW IN ALABAMA

MOB INFLICTS LYNCH LAW ON TWO NEGRO WOMEN.

Repeated Cases of Poisoning in Which They Were Concerned the Crimes for Which They Suffered.

Nashville, Tenn., May 12.—News was received today of the lynching of two colored women named Mollie Smith and Mandy Franks by a mob last night in Alabama, on the road leading from the town of Jeff, to the city of Huntsville. The lynching was the work of about twenty men, and so far as is known no clue to their identity has been discovered. After the lynching the mob dispersed, but as soon as the news of the hanging reached Huntsville Sheriff Fulgam left for the scene. He is making a thorough investigation of the affair. The women's bodies were found this morning by people passing along the road, and the authorities in Huntsville were notified.

The crime the girls were charged with was the repeated wholesale poisoning of the Joshua O'Kelly family at Jeff. The first poisoning occurred two months ago and resulted in the death of the head of the family. This was taken to be accidental; but on the following night several members of the family and a number of guests were poisoned, but they recovered. Clues leading to the supposed guilty parties were being followed, when, last Friday morning, another wholesale poisoning occurred. Suspicion was directed to a girl named Mollie Smith, who worked in the house. Circumstances having fastened the crime on Mollie Smith, she was put under a close watch and taken into custody last night while she was making her way rapidly towards the Tennessee line. She wore a pair of men's boots. Mandy Franks, believed to be her accomplice was arrested at her home.

The place of execution chosen was at the edge of the road in a stretch of woods. It is said that Mandy Franks readily confessed that she had taken part in the crime. She said Mollie Smith poisoned the coffee two months ago and the sausage on the following night. The confessor, herself, it is said, poisoned the flour last week at Mollie's direction. She did it while taking the food from the pantry to the kitchen.

A fence rail was arranged between two trees. Over this ropes were thrown and the two women were drawn up and left hanging.

A TREAT FOR SCHOOLS.

Free Exhibition of the Cineograph—Living Picture Machine.

The Southern Cineograph Company, of which Mr. John N. Harrell is president and manager, has just received this wonderful living picture instrument and will next week begin to fill their engagements throughout the State. The Cineograph is the perfection of all picture projecting instruments and is the combined result of Edison's marvelous inventive genius and the rare skill of the famous French electricians. As a fascinating scientific and educational exhibition the work of the Cineograph has no equal, and it is peculiarly valuable to pupils in the schools and colleges. The Cineograph Company has decided, as a compliment to the schools of Raleigh, to give them their first entertainment as a free exhibition of the instrument and living pictures on Friday night, May 14th, at the Academy of Music. Seats will be reserved for each school, the A. and M. College, St. Mary's, Peace Institute, the Centennial and Murphy graded schools will occupy the main floor.

An expert operator, Mr. M. R. Hawkins, of Maryland, has arrived expressly to operate the Cineograph on this occasion. After the schools are seated, the public generally will be admitted so far as the hall will accommodate them, at popular prices.

East Raleigh Fire.

There was a small fire in East Raleigh yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. A tenement house occupied by Lewis Hass and wife was slightly damaged by smoke and water. The fire started in a bed in the front room. It is charged by the wife of Hass that he set the house on fire in order to burn her up. Hass was arrested, but convicting evidence has not yet been found.

The "Jay Bird."

"The jay cannot sing as well as the lark. The jay is a cross bird; it cannot sing. Can you sing?"—Webster's Blue Backed Spelling Book.

The jay has always been considered a smart, or sooner bird. She never attacks in front, but always in the rear. She is covered over with a beautiful plumage, but is full of deceit. Methinks she must have come in consultation with Messrs. Tom-tits, Pee-wee, or Swamp-sparrow, to come to a point, or to have enough in her craw to ask all of these impertinent questions. The jay is a robber of other birds' nests. Wonder what is the matter with the jay that pours out his doleful singsong through the columns of a city paper? The pie that he was longing for has, perhaps, gone to fill some other hungry rival. The loaves and fishes and the scraps thereof have not been appropriated to the satisfaction of the blue-plumaged songster. His wishes and desires were not consulted by the city fathers, and, therefore, he wishes to inquire into the height of whichness and into the depths of whatness.

It is a waste of lather to shave an ass, but following the example of the Raleigh jay, we propound two questions for his solution:

The jay bird came to interview the bee-martin's nest, but found the owner present. What did Mr. Jay do?

What is generally done by this class of songsters on Fridays? Where do they go? Echo answers, "Where?"

EARLY LARK.

ELECTRICITY ON STEAM RAILWAY.

A Train Run Thirteen Miles in Eighteen Minutes Between Regular Trains.

Hartford, Conn., May 12.—Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, with the directors of the New York and New England railway, took a trip today on a train moved and controlled by electricity, developed at a central power house. The train was run between Berlin and Hartford on a regular schedule, between two trains drawn by steam locomotives. The electrically equipped train did not in any way interfere with the passage of the trains drawn by steam locomotives. This result is important, as showing that railroads on which there is a large and constant volume of passenger traffic may gradually pass from steam to electricity without any interference with the comfort of passengers. It was demonstrated that a direct current of electricity could be sent without loss from leakage over a stretch of nearly thirteen miles. This means a radius of nearly twenty-five miles from the central power station. Therefore, with Berlin, Conn., as the center, it will be possible to replace with electric motor steam locomotives and cars for Hartford, New Britain, Meriden, Waterbury, Middlestown, Wallingford and other cities of the Nutmeg State.

The thirteen miles were covered today in eighteen minutes. The motor car weighed thirty-two tons and carried seventy persons. In the tracks the third rail system was used. The central power houhse is in Berlin.

Special Rates via Southern Railway.

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets May 15 to 18, inclusive, Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, at $6.55 for round trip, limited 15 day's from date of sale.

Commencement State Normal and Industrial School.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C., and return, at $3.30 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 14th to 20th, inclusive.

Annual Commencement Salem Female Academy.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Winston-Salem, N. C., and return at $4.10 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 29th.

Commencement Exercises Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge, N. C., May 23-25, 1897.

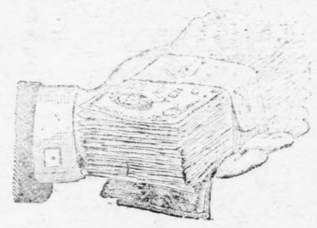
For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C. to Kernersville, N. C., and return at $3.75 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 23rd to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 30th, '97.

Annual Episcopal Council of Diocese of Eastern Carolina.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Goldsboro, N. C., and return at $2.50 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th, 19th and 20th, limited, good to return until May 25th, '97.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS, T. A. Southern Railway, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN, Supt.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.



MONEY SAVERS,
Our Prices.

Whitings Bros
RALEIGH, N. C.

Proposal for Building.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Capital Club House in the city of Raleigh will be received until noon of June 1, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to L. A. Mahler, secretary of the Building Committee. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. E. EVERITT,
Chairman Building Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.—10 cents a hundred. At Tribune office.

FOR SALE.—I have two cases of post-office lock boxes which I will sell cheap. One case, best Yale make. Address, J. R. Joyce, Reidsville, N. C.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON,
Mangr. for North and South Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.
[See advertisement.]

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Job Printing Plant in Raleigh. Enquire at Tribune Office.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

A. B. STRONACH

HERMSDORF DYED HOSIERY.

Our Own Import Orders.

In Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, and Men's Half Hose in Lisle and Cotton, 5c. per pair and 50c per dozen, less than you will pay elsewhere

MEN'S BROWN, TAN AND BLACK HALF HOSE,
15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Ladies' Tan and Black Hose,
15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Initial letter stamped free of charge on purchases of half dozen pairs.

☞FASHIONS FOR MAY—Fashions for May now ready, free to our Customers.

New Shoe Store!

SPECIAL SHOE BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
AT POPULAR PRICES.

$1.25 Black and Colored Oxford Ties at 75c.
Finer grades from $1.25 up.
$2.50 and $3.00 Russet and Ox-blood Shoes for men $1.98.
Finer grades from $2.25 up.
$1.00 Misses' Oxford Ties at 60c.
Don't fail to visit this great Shoe Sale.

S. C. POOL,
SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. LEADER OF LOW PRICES.
130 Fayetteville Street.

ICE CREAM SODA.

That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right"

FOR 5c.

Also all other Soda Fountain Drinks.

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER

to educate?

Why not write

PEACE INSTITUTE,
Raleigh, N. C.?

You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry.

JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A.
(University Virginia)

Cut Roses. Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

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